Auction Sales.

BY S. NICKERSON

No. 252 & 254 Lake street, and 76 Dearborn

REGULAR SALES ON

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK

Of Carpets, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery and Notions, Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Millinery Goods, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silver Ware, &c. &c.

Cash advances made on consignments. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUC.

TION.—By S. Nickerson, 252 Lake street, corner of Dearborn, on Wednesday, April 9, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, for cash, a large assortment of Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots, Calf Congress, Women's and Children's Shoes, in all widths, assortment and styles, adapted to the spring and summer trade. Sale positive, no reserve. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

AT AUCTION.—By S. Nickerson, corner of Lake st. and Dearborn, on Friday, April 11, at 9 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, for cash, a large assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery and Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glassware, Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, &c. &c. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

Office, No. 51—Storerooms, Nos. 56, 58 & 60 Dearborn st. opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH,

On SATURDAY, April 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Sales Rooms, No. 51 and 53 Dearborn street,

A variety of New and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

Also, a lot of Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, &c. &c. at private sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 51 Lake st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE.

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, April 8th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our store,

58 Lake Street,

A large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of mahogany and walnut dressing bureaus, wing and willow rockers; sofas; washstands; French and cottage bedsteads; bedding; mattresses; feathers and down; chairs, settees and centre tables; hat trees; marble top tables; wood mantel pieces; glass stands; looking glass plates, together with a general assortment of household furniture.

Also, 25 black walnut bureaus, washstands, and 50 cherry and birch bureaus and washstands.

Sale positive and without reserve.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

STOCK OF MERCHANT TAIL-

OR.—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, &c., at auction.

On TUESDAY, April 8th, at 9 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 56, 58 and 60 Dearborn street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

STOCK OF LOOKING GLASSES

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, April 9th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 56, 58 and 60 Dearborn street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

&c.,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, April 10th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 56, 58 and 60 Dearborn street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

CASH BUYERS, ATTENTION!

AUCTION SALES OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

—BY—

CORE, WILLSON & CO.,

5-4.....LAKE STREET.....5-4

We shall offer to the Trade at Auction,

300 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

April 3, at 10 o'clk.

300 " " " 5,

300 " " " 10,

300 " " " 15,

300 " " " 17,

300 " " " 22,

300 " " " 24,

300 " " " 30,

Goods always open for examination.

Private sales throughout the week. Goods packed for country merchants. mh23 m3 tap10

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.....Curtain rises at 7½.

SATURDAY EVE., April 5th.

3 Glorious Pieces.

STAND DOWN IN THE HALL.

The popular Yankee Comedy

Sam Patch.

SAM PATCH.....Mr. McVicker

GRAND DANCE.....Miss Jennie Hight.

To be followed by the new Farce of

OFF TO THE WAR.

Mrs. Doddlenoodle.....Mrs. Marble

Mr. Dodlenoodle.....Mr. Reinhard.

Last night, positively, of

MAZEPPA; or, The Untamed (Rocking) Steed.

Monday, the popular Tragedian Mr. KNAPP, appears.

Lectures.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.,

Will deliver his Second Lecture upon

"THE WAR,"

Before the Young Men's Association at Metropolitan Hall,

On Monday Evening, April 7th.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

CHARLES G. HAMMOND, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

For Sale.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—A

Full Scroll Steel Carriage, nearly as good as new. The original cost was $175. At the Novelty Iron Works, 51 Adams street. ap4-p2-6t

FOR SALE.—For sale or to rent, A first-class Dwelling House with all the modern improvements, situated on Wabash avenue. Inquire of ALONZO RICHMOND, 15 South Water st. ap4-p2-3t

FOR SALE.—Flouring Mill and Water Power for sale in Dodge county, Wis. Mill has three pairs of burrs and one pair of stones, and is in the midst of a large body of unbroken farming land and a good run of custom. Will be sold on favorable terms. For further particulars inquire of or address WILLIAM A. DOD, 39 Lasalle street. ap3-p6-2w

FOR SALE.—The neat brown cot-

tage house (2 fig. Northeast corner of Ontario and Wabash streets. Also, the house and lot on the west side of Wabash, 2d door north of Ontario street. Apply to GEORGE H. HIGH, 51 South Clark street. ap3-p1-3t

FOR SALE.—A beautiful cottage

House and Lot, situated on Lake Shore, 2 miles south of the city limits. Terms easy. Apply to or address ALEXANDER LOCKWOOD, Chicago P. O. ap3-p1-3t

FOR SALE.—Houses and Lots at

the following prices: $1,450, $1,600, $1,900, $2,000, $2,100, $2,200, $2,300, $2,400, $2,500, $2,600, $2,700, $2,800, $3,000, $3,200, $3,500, $3,600, $3,800, $4,000, $4,200, $4,500, $4,800, $5,000, $5,200, $5,500, $5,800, $6,000, $6,200, $6,500, $6,800, $7,000, $7,200, $7,500, $7,800, $8,000, which must be sold. Lots at Union Park at $1,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 188 South Clark street. ap3-p2-6t

FOR SALE.—A bargain to close a

concern. A second-hand Centennial Steam Engine, 10 H. P. Boiler, four cylinder Boilers, from 6 to 10 H. P. Lathes, planers, drills, shafting, pulleys, hangers, &c. Also, rolling mill, or any other purpose requiring steam power. Call at 51 and 53 Adams street, or address P. O. box 2,000, Chicago, Ill. ap3-p1-3t

FOR SALE.—House 219 Monroe

street, on lease ground, two stories high, cost in 1857 $3,000, and is good repair. Will be sold cheap to a cash purchaser. For prices, &c., apply to ap3-p1-3t

FOR SALE.—At a great sacrifice,

a wood two-story House and Lot, 24x72 feet, on corner of Union Park. The house contains seven rooms, has a cistern, bath room and good water, both hard and soft, and is in good order. Will be sold, for cash, cheaper than any lot in the market. Apply at EDSON & CO.'S Real Estate Agency, 103 Randolph street, up-stairs. ap3-p1-3t

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson's

Sewing Machines for sale very low. No. 2, $70; No. 3, $80. Sewing Machines in the country will receive prompt attention. Machines sent to any part of the country to our business, but having no factory we are unable to sell low. Office 137 Lake street. WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO. ap3-p1-3t

FOR SALE.—A small portable In-

gine (three power) and a Slide Lathe for sale cheap. Engine as good as new. Lathe 3 feet bed. Inquire of 51 Adams street. ap3-p1-3t

FOR SALE.—A good grain carry-

ing wagon. Capacity twelve thousand bushels. For sale by MAGILL & LATHAM. ap3-p1-3t

FOR SALE.—Sixteen Horse Power

Engine and Boiler for sale or trade cheap, for part payment. Inquire of the undersigned, corner of Wells and Water streets. T. M. AVERY. mh27-p1-3t

FOR SALE.—A Five-rate Power

Corn Sheller. Capacity—from 2,000 to 2,500 bushels per day. Will be sold low. Apply to ap3-p1-3t

REDFORD, MERRIFIELD & RUSSELL, No. 32 & 34 South Water street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FROM

MAY 1ST.—The elegant House No. 143 South street, between Wells and Franklin, with Stable, Carriage House, Garden, &c. Inquire of ALEX. MANN, Office and Residence, No. 9 Sherman street, up stairs. Also, a few choice Lots for sale. mh31-p1-3t

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Iron Foun-

dry Fixtures, on the corner of Halsted and Willow streets, consisting of engine and patterns for sash and machinery work, and all the fixtures necessary for a foundry. Apply at the store of the undersigned, corner of Halsted and Willow streets. mh31-p1-3t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

For improved Chicago City property, a large farm (divided into two parts), in Indiana, 7 miles from Michigan City, and 3 miles from Trail Creek, on which is good timber, a good house, grain and stock barns, and a bearing orchard. Also, 2 lots in Michigan City, with a bearing orchard, &c., all well fenced. Also, 2 lots in Lake county, Ind. One of the lots is improved. Title perfect. Address P. F. Austin & Co., Chicago, Ill., or P. F. Austin, Michigan City, Ind. Will be sold low. Inquire of or address E. W. BLATCHFORD, 51 Lake st., Chicago. mh31-p1-3t

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and

single rooms can be obtained with board at 180 Randolph st. Also, a few day boarders required. mh31-p1-3t

$1,200 CASH WILL BUY A

Lot on Hoyne avenue, near Lake. Inquire of or address HOMER H. JAMES BOYD, 93 Clark st. ap3-p2-3t

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

RATES OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Delivered in city, per year.....$8.00

Delivered in city, per week.....15

Delivered in city, per month.....70

Tri-Weekly, per year.....7.00

Tri-Weekly, per six months.....4.00

Weekly, per year.....4.00

Weekly Clubs, (Five) $16.00.....3.20

Weekly Clubs, (Ten).....6.00

Weekly Clubs, (Twenty).....10.00

Subscriptions will be gotten up at club rates at any time.

Remittances in clubs may be made at any time and in any funds.

Letters by Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1862.

PETER FUNK'S CONSTITUTION.

Here yet to find the first Republican man who goes for the Peter Funk Constitution concocted by the Egyptians, and John Wentworth. Respectable-minded Democrats oppose it as well as Republicans, because it is not the prosperity and welfare of the State which a leading Democratic politician is our bearing: "As a citizen and a voter, I must oppose its adoption with all my might. As a partisan Democrat it is my interest to support it. Its adoption will be to the advantage of my party; but will seriously damage the State in its pecuniary and material welfare."

The choice of a Mayor, will Republicans vote a man who supports the iniquitous instrument? who helped to insert the obnoxious sections? and who desires to make Mayor chiefly for the purpose of using the power and influence of that office to make votes for that Peter Funk Constitution when it comes to be ratified or rejected on the 17th of June? Any vote given for Mayor, is a vote for the Peter Funk Constitution. We hope that Republicans will pause and reflect as to the consequences before committing themselves in the support of a man who is in with their political opponents. Let us to his new found secesh friends at once.

BANKS AND McDOWELL.

The dispatch to the Associated Press yesterday makes the following important announcement from Washington:

To-day was bulletin, from the War Department, creating two new military departments; the first to consist of Virginia and Maryland lying east of the Mountain Department of Fremont, and also to be called the "Department of the Potomac," to be commanded by Gen. Banks; second, that portion of Virginia, east of the Ridge and west of the Potomac and the Manassas and Richmond Railroad, including that of Columbia and the country between it, and the Potomac, to be called "Department of the Rappahannock," to be under command of Gen. McDowell.

The reader turns to a map of Virginia and Maryland, and he will perceive at a glance the importance and significance of the bulletin." The new department of the Potomac for General Banks extends across from Harper's Ferry to North Carolina in a south-west direction, comprising the country between the two ranges of mountains.

Of their district embraces two thirds (the remainder of Virginia.) It includes the whole valley of the Shenandoah, and the Blue Ridge. The creation of these two departments leaves to McClellan's district East of Richmond; but if he is to be master in the future than he has been during the past eight months, it is enough to contain him for the remainder of his life. He is now at Fortress Monroe with two or three army corps, things very leisurely according to Gen. Banks and McDowell dressed from the repressive, hold down of the "young Napoleon," will have a chance to "move their columns on the enemy's works." They have had for half a year under the doctorship policy of the Commander-in-Chief.

They both belong to the *fighting* tactics, and have little faith in the inactivity strategy for quelling a slave's rebellion of the magnitude of that now raging in the South.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION.

Next Monday next the election of officers of the Board of Trade for the ensuing year will occur. There have been two tickets voted, and it is not improbable that a third more will be gotten up before the polls commences. That "good men and true" will be elected, we have not a doubt. But it is possible that the members of the Board of Trade in their preferences for individuals, may overlook the importance which attaches to the character of the officers at *this* particular period.

We would respectfully call to mind the fact that the Board of Trade is the guardians of more property than is held by any other association in the United States. There is scarcely a farmer or grower in Illinois, Iowa, or Southern Wisconsin but sends more or less of his products to this market; and each one is interested in the Board of Trade. The developments with regard to the frauds in warehousing—the tampering with the excellent system of inspection by the base love of pelf and lucre is greater—their dishonesty—the swindling, and bedevilling that has prevailed to an enormous extent during the past year, with the grain sent to this city we must be met by the officers to be elected on Monday next; and it is needless to show how important it is that men of character and nerve be chosen—men who will not be afraid to protect the interests of their customers and the public, fear or favor—men who will sacrifice the importance of their position and who will rigidly attend to them, even though it be at the peril of offending the rich and wealthy, who have profited by fraud, as they may. At no previous period of our history, as a commercial city, have the duties and responsibilities of the officers of the Chicago Board of Trade been so arduous and important—will be imposed on the officers of the ensuing year: for to them is intrusted the task of "cleaning the Augean stables" of everything that is foul, corrupt, and rotten with honesty and honorable

Batters at Island No. 10,

as at Island No. 10 progress slowly, but very satisfactorily. The bombardment has been but with no results that promises to the possession of the coveted place.

So far be granted that we shall run the risk of giving the rebels any information to say that the steamboats which have *across the country* to Gen. Pope at New Madrid are not likely to serve any very good purpose. The movement to be executed by the enemy seems to have been ascertained by rebel spies, and the enemy erected numerous batteries along the shore of the Mississippi, to receive the expedition which, under other circumstances might have set out from Pope's command.

The progress of our forces has been slow by the obstinate and unexpected resistance of the rebels, the enemy has been driven from his fortifications in rear front. Gen. Van Dorn assembling the army of the South-west, the flight of a column supposed to be 27,000 strong, for the purpose of striking a blow at Pope in check, if not attacking his rear. That fact, after the defeat at Pea Ridge, will hasten to his new position, but by means of transportation, we are not sure. It is probable that he took boats to Arkansas Post, a point where White River empties into the latter, to send his artillery and baggage by that route, and his cavalry and infantry overland. This is probable when we remember that Pope has just suffered a stunning defeat by the rebels in number—a fact that will damage the strength of a corps —— strong. This may make him *Sheridanlike*, is not the expectations. The presence of an enemy at that place can but add new embarrassments to the situation.

We hear from below that B is believed by our forces on the Tennessee that a large part of the rebel army of the Potomac, which escaped Gen. McClellan, whose inexplicable and unaccountable tardiness has been the cause of infinite mischief and cost, was transferred to the West, and that when the battle at or near Corinth comes off, our gallant fellows, who will conquer, will be obliged to overcome not only a large force, but the best men of the Southern army. But this is conjecture. It is certain, however, that our victories at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Pea Ridge, have had an extraordinary effect upon the populace in the rebel States—not, we are sorry to say, the effect which the optimist newspapers have exulted over, but the effects to cause an outpouring of the masses, like that which in the Free States followed the deplorable day at Bull Run. "This one effort more!" and in obedience to it thousands and tens of thousands whom a rebel victory would have glued to their farms and plantations, are rushing to the rescue of their companions in treason. We learn that arms are scarce among them, that hard-headed courage is no proof against rifle balls and grape shot, and that undisciplined numbers are only in the way in the day of battle; but after all, the confidence of our leaders—the gallantry of our men and the justice of our cause,—we cannot dismiss from our minds all apprehensions of a disastrous day for our arms. Our men are in the enemy's country. Their numbers, down to the smallest squad, their cavalry, artillery, means of transportation, &c., &c., are known as well as our commanders know them; hence the option of battle or retreat is always with the foe—an advantage which mere numbers can rarely overcome.

The assurance that Gen. Halleck is to command in person, comes to us from a quarter in which the truth ought to be known. Hating his inhumanity toward the slave, we must confess that his energy, capacity and will, seem to be fully up to the magnitude of his work, and that the knowledge that he is in person to head our troops will inspire new and higher confidence in success. We shall see!

The Poor Man's Constitution.

The difference in expense, under the old and new Constitutions, will be about as follows. We estimate the salaries to be allowed by the General Assembly, and base our estimate upon what leading "Egyptians" were in favor of in the Convention:

UNDER OLD CONSTITUTION.		UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION.	
Governor	1,500	Governor	4,000
Secretary of State	800	Secretary of State	2,500
Treasurer	800	Treasurer	2,500
Auditor	1,000	Auditor	3,000
Judges Pub. Schools	1,500	Attorney General	2,500
28 Circuit Judges at $1,000	28,000	Supt. Pub. Schools	3,000
28 Presiding Attorneys at $1.00	14,000	29 Circuit Judges	87,000
2 Supreme Judges	3,000	99 County Attorneys	79,200
101 County Judges at $1 per day	9,180	9 Supreme Judges	9,000
101 members Legislature, at $3 per diem, 42 days	8,480	102 County Judges	76,500
		153 members Legislature, at $5 per day, 60 days	28,780
Total	$69,959	Total	$350,780

From this it will be seen that the expense of these offices will be almost four times greater under the new than they are under the old Constitution, rendering necessary an additional burden of taxation upon the people of this State to the amount of $181,000 per annum, which will require the State tax for revenue purposes to be more than doubled for this object alone.

Are the people of this State willing, at this time, to assume this burden? Was it just or proper on the part of the Convention to ask it? The people must decide this question for themselves at the ballot box on the 17th of June.

AN EXCITING CHARGE OF FEDERALS AT MIDDLEBURGH, VA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—A special dispatch to the *Journal*, dated Middleburgh, *via* Baltimore, 4th inst., says Col. Geary's advance encountered three hundred of Stewart's and White's cavalry.

A force of infantry at Middlesburg, Va., last Saturday. He drove in the rebel pickets outside of Middlesburgh, when he entered the town and discovered the infantry in retreat and the cavalry posted to make a stand with a gun placed to command the main street, and the 28th advanced by all the approaches to the town, while the main body rushed through it with fayonets at the charge, and on a double-quick, driving the enemy before them. Colonel Geary dashed at the head, and at one time was within 300 yards of the rebel cavalry. Colonel Geary's command entered the town, and after the rebels had retreated to Sinclairville to assist at Winchester. The battle there was decided before it could get further.

Public Reception to Parson Brownlow at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—The public reception of Parson Brownlow at Odeon's Opera House, last night, was an immense affair. Every available spot in the house was occupied. Mr. Brownlow was introduced to the audience by General C. Butler, President of the Chamber of Commerce, in a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. Brownlow's speech, relating his experience of the operations of the rebellion in East Tennessee, and the suffering of himself and of the Union men while imprisoned at Knoxville, was listened to with profound attention.

Speeches were also made by Gen. Samuel F. Corry and Lieut. Gov. Flak of Kentucky.

Resolutions were adopted demanding vigorous and unceasing prosecution of the war, and punishment of leading traitors—resolving that the flag of the Union shall again float triumphantly over the walls of Sumter, and over every other fort belonging to the Union; that our warmest sympathies are with our distinguished guest, and calling upon the Federal Government to afford speedy relief to the loyal Union men of the South, and especially those of East Tennessee.

The *expenditures* closed by singing "Hail Columbia" by a large number of children from the public schools of the city, who were seated on the stage.

From Fortress Monroe—First Flag of Truce from Norfolk—Capt. Morgan, the "Tennessee Hanger," at Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 4.—A flag of truce sent out by the flag-ship to-day brought back two ladies—the first passengers who have been allowed to leave Norfolk for the North for some weeks.

The Richmond *Enquirer* and *Dispatch* of the morning are received. The former is limited on a half sheet. Both papers are entirely barren of news.

An official report of Gov. Clark of North Carolina states the rebel loss at Newbern was as follows: 64 killed, 101 wounded, 413 missing and prisoners; total 578.

Wm. Owen arrived at Richmond yesterday from Washington. He is a native of Virginia. Captain John H. Morgan, who is styled the "Marion" of the war, also arrived in Richmond yesterday.

On board the Monitor to-day the vote of thanks passed by the New York Chamber of Commerce was read to all hands. Breakfast subsistence was exhibited. Lieut. Worden will resume command of the Monitor as soon as he recovers from his injuries, which according to the latest accounts, he is expected to shortly.

The weather continues pleasant and favorable for military operations.

Skirmish at Middleburg.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Middleburg via Baltimore, April 4th, says Colonel Geary's advance encountered 200 of Stewart's and White's cavalry, and a force of infantry, at Middleburg, Va., last Saturday. He drove in the rebel pickets outside of Middleburg, when he entered the town, and discovered the infantry in retreat, and cavalry posted to make a stand. A gun was placed to command the main street, and the 28th advanced by all the approaches to the town, while the main body rushed through it with fayonets at the charge, and on a double-quick, driving the enemy before them. Colonel Geary dashed at the head, and at one time was within 300 yards of the rebel cavalry. Colonel Geary's command entered the country as far down as Aldie, from which place it returned at Sinclairville to assist at Winchester. The battle there was decided before it could get further.

The Late Surgeon General Sent to Fort Warren.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The *Bulletin* learns from a gentleman just from Washington, that Surgeon General Clement A. Finley, who has been removed from the head of the Medical Department of the army, has been sent to Fort Warren, and that he passed through here last night. The cause has not been ascertained. Dr. Finley is a native of Ohio, but a resident of this city.

Sent to Fort Warren.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The *Evening Bulletin* learns from a gentleman just from Washington, that Surgeon-General Clement A. Finley, who has been removed from the head of the Medical Department of the Army, has been sent to Fort Warren. The cause has not been ascertained.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1862.

Bull Run Russell sails in the China next Wednesday. He returned Secretary Stanton's pass, armed with which and Gen. McClellan's invitation he went to Alexandria, accompanying it with a highly indignant letter. The captain of the transport on which he embarked refused to permit his man to take Russell's baggage ashore, and the English officers forming his staff did it.

Roscoe Conkling is authorized to report back from the Committee on the General Bankrupt law, his bill somewhat amended.

After the publication of Montgomery Blair's letter to Fremont about the President, he resigned, but the President refused to accept it. It is now said that the relations between the two are kindly.

The report that twenty-six thousand officers are created by Fox's bill is unfounded. The best informed Congressmen say that it will not create the tenth part of that number.

The Pacific Railroad bill reported by the Senate Committee is the House bill slightly amended, with a few additional stockholders named. Fort Leavenworth is made the place of starting.

The Secretary of War forbids the transportation of persons belonging to the United States service in public vessels without special permission from the War Department.

Vallandigham, in the House yesterday, publicly fathered the call for the caucus re-organizing the Democratic party. The thirty-five signers of the call are not anxious to have their names known.

The bill which has been passed by both Houses authorizes the Postmaster General to establish branch post offices wherever required, and to charge one cent for delivery.

Our pickets now extend three miles beyond Warrenton Junction.

The railroad is now completed three miles beyond Manassas.

Virginia farmers within our lines occasionally commit depredations and murders.

Two Irish officers have resigned from the Papal army to seek commissions in ours. They bring letters from Cardinal Antonelli.

Three lords serving in the Canada army, including a son of the Dukes of Northumberland and Percy, are here.

The iron-clad vessel Ironsides, building at Philadelphia, will be completed on the first of July. Iron plates four inches thick extending five feet beyond her bow, will form a powerful and destructive ram.

The general direction of the branch mint at Denver City will be given by the House bill under control and regulation of of the Director of the mint at Philadelphia. The bill provides for a superintendent, assayer, melter, refiner and coiner. Seventy-five thousand dollars are appropriated. It is arranged to take a yea and nay vote on Blair's amendment taxing slaves, in the House, before the previous question is moved. Its passage is hoped for.

Efforts are making to build up the *National Intelligencer*. Alexander Wilson, lately managing editor of the New York *Times*, is to have charge. It will be Republican in politics.

It is said that Marshal Lamon has sued Horace Greeley for libel on charges founded on two paragraphs in the *Tribune*.

McClellan retains command of about three-fifths of the army of the Potomac.

D'Utassy and others of Blenker's officers have been released from arrest.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A special order issued to-day from the War Department, is as follows:

Col. D'Utassy of the Garibaldi Guards, N. Y. V., and all the officers of Gen. Blenker's division who are now under arrest, are hereby released from arrest, and will join their regiments without delay, and resume their respective commands."

It is not believed in prominent circles that ex-Senator Gwyn has arrived at Richmond as announced from Fortress Monroe.

Late Richmond papers announce that *Jeff. Davis* has applauded, and the Senate confirmed, a full Colonel's commission for Gen. Thornton of Arizona. It thus appears that the rebel government is in advance of our own, as the bill for establishing a provisional government of the Territory is not yet acted upon in Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A telegraph cable will soon be in working order, as the materials are already there, and three hours' uninterrupted work on the line. The cable once laid, smooth water will be sufficient for the enterprise.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Postal operations have been resumed with Martinsburg, Va., and the office at Harper's Ferry, will be opened next week, under the direction of the Post Office Department.

Many of the contrabands who have been temporarily subsisted by the Government until employment could be provided, are now usefully occupied at the hospital, and as servants in private families.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The War Department received a dispatch this afternoon from Gen. Wool that firing had been heard in the direction of Yorktown. From information received to-day, it appears that the Merrimac is in the Norfolk dry dock, loaded with coal. She is to come out to-day with two more guns, one of large calibre.

All quiet at Fortress Monroe, and General Wool thinks the army of the Potomac went and many troops to contend with.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Rumors have been current upon the street to-day of a repulse of Blenker's division from West Trenton, with an additional report that our forces have been driven back to Manassas, but there is not a word of truth in the stories.

The Senate Finance Committee have struck out all the appropriations for the army and navy for 1863, contained in the House bills. The House, in inserting these items followed the usual custom of making appropriations a one year in advance.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A military hospital has been ordered to be established at New Albany, Ind., and Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, have been converted into a military hospital.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has found two bills of indictment against Horace Greeley, for an attack made upon the Marshal of the District in the columns of the New York *Tribune*.

The Secretary of War has communicated to Congress his opinion that the present organization of the Medical Bureau is inadequate to the service. He has authorized the Surgeon General of New York, under the direction of the Governor, to organize a volunteer Surgeon's Bureau, to render medical aid when required. A similar organization has been made under the Governor of Pennsylvania, and a similar service has been rendered.

Complaints having been made by the commanders of military posts that movements are impeded and discipline relaxed by the presence of male and female visitors, the Secretary of War has ordered that no passes be granted to visit Fortress Monroe, or other military posts, to any person not employed in the military service, and has authorized commanders of military posts to remove all persons not engaged in the service. Passes for purposes of trade and business are also refused.

The arrival here of Lord Edward Cavendish, son of the late Duke of Devonshire, Lord Castlerosse and Col. Percy, of the Northumberland Percys, now stationed in Canada, is regarded in official circles as an event which claims for them a cordial reception, they being considered as types of a more friendly and generous class in England than the Members of Parliament and correspondents of the press, and others, who, after visiting the South, return to Great Britain, sympathize with the rebels.

The Secretary of War directs that hereafter no persons not belonging to the United States service, shall be permitted to take passage in any public transport without the special permission of the War Department.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Provost Marshal Dosten has arrested sundry persons who were prosecuting a disloyal business by defrauding soldiers under pretence of procuring discharges for them.

They are now confined at the central guard house.

Postal operations have been resumed with Martinsburg, Virginia. The office at Harper's Ferry will be opened on Monday next.

[VIA NEW YORK.]

NEW YORK, April 5.—The New York *Tribune* Washington dispatch states says Wm. H. Russell, of the London *Times*, has engaged passage to England in the next Cunard steamer.

The New York *Times* says the Committee on the Conduct of the War have examined several witnesses bearing upon the charge of atrocities by the rebels upon our wounded soldiers at the battle of Bull Run, and the evidence so far is a disgraceful record against the chivalrous Southerners.

The House Committee on Printing introduced a resolve to-day providing for the printing of 100,000 extra copies of the final report of the Commission on War Claims of St. Louis.

From Banks's Army Corps.

ESSEXPORT, Va., April 3d.—All is quiet in this corps except occasional shots at long range at Ashby's cavalry. Our troops are in good condition and anxious for a forward movement. Gen. Shields continues to improve.

A VIRGINIA RECONNOISSANCE.

Skirmish Between Kenly's Brigade Fray a Visit to Stafford C. H.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The N. Y. *Times* correspondent telegraphed from Budd's Ferry last night as follows:

Brigadier General Dennison, Thursday, April 3.

A corps of picked men from the Excelsior Brigade left Liverpool Point, under the command of Gen. Sickles, early on Tuesday morning, for Stafford Court House, on a reconnoissance. The troops landed at Shipping Point batteries, and marched from thence past Dumfries, through Aquia, to Stafford Court House.

There was skirmishing between a body of 600 rebel cavalry and the advance corps of Sickles's command, six miles this side of Stafford, and firing on both sides was continued until we reached that place. The rebels, in their retreat, set fire to the town and all the stores. Our forces promptly stopped the conflagration. A number of prisoners, horses, stores, &c., fell into our hands. From Brooke Station a force of 1,500 rebel infantry and a battery of six field pieces were moving up to support their cavalry.

After remaining three hours in Stafford, camp fires were built on the hill to deceive the rebels, while our forces withdrew from the place.

Gen. Sickles, with a part of his corps, arrived back at Shipping Point this morning. The rest came to Kent's Ferry, opposite Liverpool Point.

Our casualties were two wounded and a few missing. The corps marched 40 miles in seventeen hours, over the worst mountain roads.

At Fredericksburg there are few troops. They are falling back to Richmond. The citizens state that the Confederate government intend abandoning Virginia.

New Advertisements.

"For" Wants," "To Rent" and "For Sale," see Fourth Page.

WANTED—A Situation by a com-

petent, careful man, aged thirty years, married, who can give references as to ability and honesty to be desirable. The best of reference given. Address "H," Tribune Office Box 688, Chicago, Ill. ap7-p1-3t

WANTED.—A respectable Pro-

testant girl wants a situation as cook in a private family; can do washing and ironing; also chamber work and sewing. Apply at 67 Harmon Court. ap7-p1-3t

WANTED.—Parties declining

to occupy the premises now occupied by me, will please to dispose of, or take off a cash purchaser by addressing Box 1166, Chicago. mh28-p2-3t

WANTED—A second hand Por-

table Engine and Boiler, from eight to twelve horse power in good order and ready for use, for which cash will be paid. Address W. M. RUSSELL, Box 49, Elgin, Kane county, Ill. ap7-p1-3t

WANTED—A situation as Book-

keeper, Salesman or Correspondent by a competent and experienced business man. The best of references given. Address "L," care Box 924, Milwaukee, Wis. ap7-p2-3t

WANTED—A second hand Safe

(of medium size, with Burglar Proof Lock. Address, where can be seen and price, Post Office Box 58. ap7-p1-3t

WANTED—A Situation as Gar-

den female good references. Address "Gardener," at this office. ap7-p1-3t

WANTED—By a young man

of the Fast, a situation in a Wholesale Grocery or Commission House. Understands the business thoroughly and packing butter, eggs, &c. Can keep books and write a good business hand. Will be found so much of a subject as a good situation, as he is thoroughly acquainted with the business men of this city. Satisfaction given. Can also lend his employer some money. Address "Groceryman," Tribune Office. ap7-p1-3t

WANTED—To Rent a Dwelling

suitable for a small family, situated in the South Division, north of Eldridge Court on the west side, or the cross streets, between State street and Michigan avenue. Address Parties having a suitable dwelling at a good moderate paying tenant by applying to R. W. PHILLIPS & Co., Insurance Agents, Metropolitan Block Building. ap7-p1-3t

FOR SALE.—A nice new Counter

for sale at a bargain, suitable for an Office or Banking House. Apply to R. W. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 95 Board of Trade Building. ap7-p1-3t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and

his wife can be accommodated with first-class board where they can have all the comforts of a home at a reasonable compensation. Location corner of Jackson street and Wabash avenue, South Chicago. Address "Board," Post Office Box 1261. ap7-p1-3t

TO RENT.

LIND'S BLOCK.

The south half of Lind's Block, containing two first class front story stores, with fine dry cellars, and a large office on the corner, suitable for a Banking or Insurance Office, or a double dry goods store. Also, the basement, &c., &c. Apply to ALEXANDER WHITE, 12 Washington street, opposite the Court House. ap7-p1158-1w

TO RENT.—The two story Cottage

House corner of West Madison and Lincoln ave., with Stable, &c., &c., and a few large garden lots.

ALSO,

Two story Brick House, corner of Ann and Fulton sts., containing ten rooms, bath, water, &c.

ALSO,

Cottage House No. 121 West Peoria street, containing six rooms, &c.

ALSO,

Cottage House No. 144 Carroll street, containing six rooms, &c.

ALSO,

Two story Stone Cottage containing seven rooms, garden, &c., on Sheva Vista street. Apply to ALEX. MANN, 122 Washington street, opposite the Tremont House. ap7-p1-3t

TO RENT—A very neat Office

suitable for a Doctor, Lawyer or room for a Dress Maker, &c., at 76 South Clark street. Rent will be low to a good and reliable tenant. None others need apply. Inquire of JAS. VAN VECHTEN, second floor over Union Park. Terms, Ten Years' Home Medicinal. Apply to SAMUEL GEHR. ap7-p1-3t

NEW SPRING STYLES

OF

DRESS GOODS.

Now opening at

STRYKER & CO'S.,

A very fine assortment of the

CHOICEST GOODS IN MARKET.

Also, just received a full line of all the

Latest Styles of

SPRING CLOAKS,

Together with a fine assortment of the new

REPELLANT CHECKS!

For Spring Garments.

SEASONABLE PRINTS,

Of English and Domestic manufacture,

Uniformly One Shilling per yard.

ALEXANDER'S KIDS, with and without Cuffs.

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,

STAYS, BELTING RIBBONS, PARASOLS, SHAKER HOODS,

And a large assortment of

SUN UMBRELLAS!

IN ALL COLORS.

CALL SEE THEM AT

STYKER & CO'S.,

No. 141 Lake Street.

A CARD.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has connected with his Paper Hanging business the manufacturing of Bedding. Having a thorough knowledge of the business, and intending at all times to keep on hand a full assortment in all its branches, and to be prepared to manufacture to order in a quick and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to merit in his new business, as heretofore received in his old, a share of public patronage. He takes this opportunity to thank his friends and patrons for their many favors in the past, and hopes to be doubly grateful in the future.

E. G. L. FAXON.

NEW BEDDING WAREROOMS

E. G. L. FAXON,

BEDDING.

On Hand and Made to Order

MATTRASSES,

FEATHER BEDS,

Bolsters,

Pillows,

Comforts,

Linen,

The Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1862.

THE COURSE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE EXPLAINED.

There is not a school boy in the North, nor in the South either, who does not know that the leaders of the rebellion which now distracts the land, would, unless assured of the moral and probably of the material support of a large class of the citizens of the Free States, have permitted Mr. Lincoln to peaceably and quietly go through his term of office. They had nothing to fear. They had Congress and the Judiciary; and though the President had been ever so much inclined to ostracise and oppress, he would have been powerless against the forces by which he would have been opposed. He must have depended upon the Senate for the confirmation of his appointees. He must have looked to Congress for his law, and to the Supreme Court, with the wretched old Taney at its head, for the authoritative interpretation of that law. Tied hand and foot by the dissent of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, he was only an obstacle in their way, not a power that could wrong and oppress. The South knew all this; but according to the view of the existing miscreants who had the control of the public mind in the Slave States, a large party at the North was as traitorous as themselves; and they had only to raise the standard of resistance to nullify the popular will and impose upon the country, by violence, a President of their choice who would offer no opposition to the quick consummation of their schemes for the Africanization of the continent. It is probable, and the probability is strengthened by the progress of events, that the leaders primarily had nothing more than this in view. To introduce the policy of Mexico, and hereafter make the popular will obedient, in some way to some interest, some party or some faction—in this case Human Slavery—was as far as it was expected the revolution would extend. They had been told that the self-styled Democracy of the North would go with them; and that the task would be easy. The shameless orators of the party,—shameless because they were falsifying, and because the lie was told that the tellers might profit by it—had so declared in Congress. The mendacious public journals that misinterpreted the indications of the popular mind, and the ignorant public journals that knew not what they affirmed, reiterated the traitorous declaration; hence the South thought, upon the evidence before them, that their year was ripe. And when threats of resistance began to be heard, when indeed resistance began to be made, the most shameless and infamous of the supposed organs of Northern Democratic opinion, still pursued the course that they marked out, and which nothing but the tried loyalty of the masses of their party prevented them from following to the end they had in view. Buchanan, forever execrable in the eyes of his countrymen—a type of infamy, to be used by historians for the instruction and warning of mankind—is the representative of the class. To them the fearful nature of the struggle is due. Their acquiescence and encouragement led the deluded men of the South to ground from which they could not recede. They stimulated the violence which has now resulted in rivers of blood. They gave heart to the timid, nerved the irresolute, and changed incipient wish into hardened intention. They fed the flame of secession by offering impunity to the seceders; and guilder, because wiser, than those whom they misled, they encountered infamy that ages will not remove.

We quote to-day, in illustration of what we mean, an article from the Detroit *Free Press*, of January 26, 1861, then edited by the now editor of the Chicago *Times*. By the date, it will be seen, that, when this war in the North was threatened for the benefit of the South, half a dozen States had seceded, all or nearly all the forts in the South had been possessed by the rebels. The *Star of the West* had been fired into, and the bloody issue, from which the North could not have receded and lived, was already made up:

From the Detroit Free Press, January 26th, 1861, edited by W. F. Storey, now editor of the Chicago Times.]

THE ATTITUDE OF MICHIGAN.—The Republican majority of the Legislature at Lansing have refused to refer the question of the constitutionality of the personal liberty law to their own judiciary committees. Why? There can be but one reason why! They know that the judgment of these committees would be that this law is unconstitutional. They would doubtless refuse to refer the same question to the Supreme Court, and for the same reason that they have refused to refer it to their judiciary committees.

The Judiciary committees are composed of Republicans, with one exception on each, and the Supreme Court is wholly Republican.

This refusal, and the refusal to repeal the law, can leave no doubt in any fair mind, that the same spirit that animated the Legislature which enacted the law animates the present Legislature. The Legislature which passed the law did it with the wilful purpose of nullifying the Federal Constitution and law, and the present Legislature holds it upon the statute book with the same wilful purpose.

In the face of this record, this same Legislature resumes to pass resolutions declaring the loyalty of Michigan to the Federal Constitution and Union, and tendering the military power of the State to the President to put down rebellion and nullification in other States.

THIS ACTION IS NOT ONLY IN THE LAST DEGREE SCANDALOUS IN ITSELF, but the effect of it in the South is plainly, palpably and naturally to stimulate the revolution. So plain is this fact that we have the right to believe that it is intended to be produced.

The Southern people would be something better than human if they were not incensed at this action. They may well be incensed, that a State which has been, for six years, and is still, in open rebellion against the Federal authority should presume to talk about sending troops to compel them to obedience to that authority; and they may well laugh to scorn professions by such a State of loyalty to the Constitution and Union.

It is this Northern nullification and rebellion that has begotten Southern nullification and rebellion.

We can tell the Republican Legislature and the Republican administration of Michigan, and the Republican party everywhere, one thing: that if this refusal to repeal the personal liberty laws shall be persisted in, and if there shall not be a change in the present seeming purpose to yield to no accommodation of the national difficulties, *and if none shall be raised in the North to march against the power of the South*, A FIRE IN THE HEART OF THE REPUBLIC WILL BE OPENED UPON SUCH TROOPS, WHICH WILL EITHER STOP THEIR MARCH ALTOGETHER, OR WONDERFULLY ACCELERATE IT. In other words, if in the present posture of the Republican party towards the National difficulties, war shall be waged, that WAR WILL BE FOUGHT IN THE NORTH. The personal liberty laws should have been repealed, for they are in themselves; the Union should have been saved, for it is as easy to save it by peaceful means. The Republican party have obstinately held on to the personal liberty laws, and are obstinately determined to raise a finger to save the Union by peaceful means. WE WARN IT THAT THE CONFLICT WHICH IT IS PRECIPITATING WILL NOT BE WITH THE SOUTH, BUT WITH TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE IN THE NORTH. WHEN CIVIL WAR SHALL COME, IT WILL BE A WAR HERE IN MICHIGAN AND HERE IN DETROIT, AND IN EVERY NORTHERN STATE.

Articles like the above, quoted, read and believed in the South after half a dozen States had seceded, indeed after war was begun by firing on the *Star of the West*, not only explain the assurance with which secession was pushed, and the fearful results that have been attained, but they throw a flood light on the hidden motives and the real purposes of the journals like the Chicago *Times*. The opinions expressed in our quotations have never been retracted—never atoned for. They did their deadly work, and their author now pretends to be an Union man.

☞ The people of the old 4th Congressional District are anxious to know which of the two new districts Kellogg intends to run in next fall. The District made for him by the Legislature, (the only constitutional authority,) did not meet his views. It was therefore solicitous that the Constitution should make a new apportionment, but it does not appear that the change is very much for the better, so far as Kellogg is concerned, and the people down on the Illinois river are a good deal perplexed to know which one he likes best. The District fixed up for him by the Constitutional Convention is comprised of the counties of Fulton, Peoria, Tazewell, Cass, Schuyler and Mason, and will give about 3,000 Democratic majority. Kellogg made himself very officious in getting the number of members of Congress increased by eight or nine, whereby Illinois got one more member, and by this means the apportionment made by the Legislature was rendered nugatory. He counted confidently on his brother-in-law, L. W. Ross, who was a member of the Convention, fixing him up a District to suit his tastes and necessities. But Mr. Ross concluded to make a District for himself, which he did, and enclosed Billy; and that's where the gazelle comes in.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

When the people have thoroughly examined the proposed Constitution and compared it with the one now in force, they will find it comes far short of what they had a right to expect from the talent employed and money invested, and very far from being such an instrument as their interests demand.

Without entering into details, we find the amended instrument presents two noticeable features. One is a complete relaxing of restraint upon the Legislative power in regard to the expenses of the Government, and the other is that of special and local legislation. These alone should condemn the whole thing.

As we understand it, one of the principal objects of a written Constitution of this kind is to restrain or limit the legislative power, that the people may know with certainty what kind of laws may be enacted, and how far they will remain secure in their rights, from inconsiderate or designing legislation.

A prudent man in setting out to conduct his own business affairs, first ascertains the expenses to be incurred, or, as it is said, "counts the cost," and then governs his action accordingly; and this is said to be one secret of individual success. How important then it is that a government, in the administration of its affairs, should adopt a like precaution to insure success. We do not find in the amended Constitution the salary or compensation of a single officer or department of the government fixed or limited in the least, save that of members of the General Assembly at the first session after the adoption of the Constitution. The Legislature are to fix their own compensation after the first session, and that of all other State officers and departments, without any limit whatever. Thus we have no means of determining with any degree of certainty, two years ahead, what our State expenses are to be.

We have heard of one or two men who were urging the adoption of the Constitution, claiming it to be a "poor man's" Constitution, because they could thereby have their salaries increased. This term may not be altogether inappropriate, for if the new Constitution is adopted, it must in turn beggar every man in the State who pays taxes for the support of the Government. But to call it an office-holder's Constitution, would be decidedly appropriate, from the chances afforded them for high salaries.

Not only has all restriction been taken off in regard to salaries, but new officers are created and new machinery in the government introduced to add to our State expenses. There has been a time when the people of the State could have borne additional burdens of this kind, but it is not now. We are in the midst of a terrible rebellion, and what share, or how much, of the enormous expenses following are to fall to Illinois, no one can as yet form any conception.

The people of Illinois are in no condition at this time to take any hazard of increasing their State expenses, or of adding to their taxes for State purposes. They do not forget that they have a credit abroad to sustain. Capitalists will look to the administration of the government of a State with the same scrutiny that a creditor looks to the conduct of his debtor. If any law is adopted whereby our expenses are greatly increased, or are liable to become so, our credit is impaired in proportion.

Our present Constitution is an economical instrument. It has limited our State expenses, and worked a financial reform which has brought the State out of bankruptcy into a prosperous condition. Let us therefore by all means hold on to that, under which we have flourished so well, until our national peace is restored, when we will be prepared to judge better what changes we want in our Constitution.

MORE STRATEGY.

We are happy in being able to announce on the authority of private letters from Washington, that Gen. McClellan, otherwise known as the "Young Napoleon," has rented a summer house at Fortress Monroe, which he is fitting up for the accommodation of himself and family; also, that the forty-nine members of his Staff are securing themselves quarters, in anticipation of a lengthened stay at what is not inaptly named "Point Comfort." We live in daily expectation of hearing that there has been another "splendid review" there, and we should not be surprised to hear that the General has been serenaded, and that he has made a speech. In the meantime we beg leave to state that the expenses of the Federal Government are not far from three millions of dollars a day!

TO BE REMEMBERED.

It will not escape the notice of the people that the journals that were in favor of compromising away the liberties of the country upon rebel demand, before the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, and the other journals that stopped preaching secession only when threatened with public indignation after the attack on Fort Sumter, are those that are now distinguishing themselves by labored defenses of the policy of inaction, by furious attacks upon the most zealous and earnest Union men, by efforts for organized opposition to the Government, and by their labors to throw all the burdens of the war upon the loyal and innocent North. These are facts which should not be forgotten.

How the Press Censorship Works.

The rebels have the advantage now in getting military information. It was common only known in Richmond, and even in New Orleans, that the bulk of McClellan's army on the Potomac had been moved to Fortress Monroe, long before the people of New York and the North were aware of it. Northern papers can now copy from the slow organs of Jeff. Davis military information which it would have been criminal in them to print two weeks ago. So much for the censorship of the press! The *Journal of Commerce* says the rebel mail connections between New York and New Orleans, via Nassau or Havana, is perfect and regular, taking but little more time than formerly, and that rebel agents in the North, who are fully posted in all our movements—not by reading the newspapers, but by having wide-awake correspondents with the army—are able to dispatch budgets of news almost every day. The secessionists of Baltimore can still communicate, at little personal risk, with their friends at the South. All the objects of the censorship, unless we except stock-jobbing operations, have been defeated. How long shall the system remain in force?

Asiarian Convention.

An Asiarian Convention will be held at Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa, at the Court House, on Thursday, April 10th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Bee-Keepers of Iowa held a meeting last autumn, which, though the attendance was quite small, we learn was very interesting. A good attendance is expected at the ensuing meeting. Those interested in the culture of bees would do well to attend, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

☞ Confederate currency—sold as keepsakes of the rebellion—is getting to be common in New York city, and commands a price that tempts men to import it from the South or, what is more likely, to manufacture counterfeits. The *Journal of Commerce* understands that these counterfeits are being made in a large extent, and that one shrewd Yankee has shoved off a million or two in Eastern Virginia.

OUR KANSAS LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

"CAMP WYCOFF FIELDING," LAWRENCE, KANSAS, March 31, 1862.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The troops ordered by Gen. Halleck to this point for the purpose of marching to New Mexico, have commenced to make their appearance. The First cavalry, (7th regiment K. V.) under Col. C. R. Jennison, arrived here from Humboldt about noon of yesterday, having left Camp Hunter, on Wednesday morning. This makes a march of ninety miles in three days and a half. Your correspondent traveled with them for a couple of days, and then rode on to this point. Lieut. Col. Anthony commanded on the march. Having been the first regiment to report, it had the selection of a camping ground, which by a species of poetical justice the Kansas men are very ready to apply, was the site of the camp used by Ex-Gov. Robert J. Walker, when in '57 he brought a portion of the regular army to overawe LAWRENCE, because its citizens did not adopt his method of cleaning their streets, or in other words, chose to organize a municipal government without submitting the slogan laws. With another specimen of this justice, the camp was named after the fearless orator of anti-slavery, Wendell Phillips. Recognizing him, in despite of Cincinnati mobs, as one of the truest and most loyal men in the nation, as well as from their admiration of his transcendent eloquence, and unswerving devotion to human freedom, Col. Jennison and Lieut. Col. Anthony decided to honor their camp by his name. Among some people even here this does not set well, but officers of this regiment—the Kansas Jayhawkers—never deny their principles, which are the maintenance of the Union and the annihilation of the cause of the rebellion.

The fine appearance of the First Cavalry as it entered town won high encomiums from all observers. Many persons have an idea that this body of men are simply guerilla fighters, instead of being, as they are, one of the best disciplined, drilled and most orderly regiments in the United States volunteer service. The band played the John Brown song with its "Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!" chorus, as they marched through Massachusetts street, and among the men, as with me, there must have been many memories aroused. The scene called back the hours of '56, when alone, poor, and few in numbers, we were honored by being allowed to stand on the outposts of freedom in this town, and for this territory. Truly is freedom marching on.

The First Kansas (infantry) reached here in the afternoon from Fort Scott, under command of Lieut. Col. O. E. Learnard. They left that post on Tuesday, and made good marches. This regiment is composed of fighting men, but I wish it was in my power to say as much for its morals, as for its pugnacious propensities. The men are a hard set, and I do not believe that other than a unison of Billy Wilson's roughs will quite equal the "Bloody First," in the peculiar traits which are presumed to belong to the members of such regiments as those named.

Acting Gen. Deitzler arrived in town yesterday, and assumed command of the troops already arrived. On leaving Fort Scott, the command of the troops remaining in that vicinity was placed in the hands of Col. Doubleday of the 3d Ohio Cavalry. His command includes his own regiment, the 9th Wisconsin, and the 5th and 6th Kansas. The 5th, under command of Col. Clayton, (lately promoted from the Lieutenant Colonelcy,) has marched to Carthage, Jasper county, Mo., for the purpose of dispersing some remnants of Price's forces who have gathered there. The 6th is at Dry Wood, ten miles from Fort Scott, on the State line. At Fort Scott are the 3d Ohio and 9th Wisconsin. The late Lieut. Colonel of this regiment, Colonel Wickberg, (who resigned some weeks since) has *enlisted* in Col. Jennison's regiment *as a private soldier*. This gentleman is a most accomplished soldier, having been thoroughly trained in the Prussian service, where, till the revolution of '48, he held the position of King's Adjutant. He was actively engaged in the Republican cause, being a member of the German Parliament at Frankfort, and also acting as Secretary of War, at Baden Baden, when Major General Franz Sigel commanded the Revolutionary army.

The first evidence of returning sense your correspond ent has seen by the "powers that be," in their management of military affairs out here, was the announcement that J. J. DEVER, (a gentleman supposed to be a Brigadier General, who, since his commission was issued, has done the nation the immense service of traveling several times between Washington and Kansas at the public expense) was ordered away from this district of the Department of the Mississippi.

The New Mexican Expedition will consist of —— regiments and —— batteries. Major Brice, Paymaster at Fort Leavenworth, has been appointed Brigadier General of volunteers, and ordered to take command of this force. He is now in St. Louis, having gone to consult with Gen. Halleck.

The expedition as a body cannot possibly move under a month or six weeks, and cannot then reach there under six weeks longer, which renders it very far into the summer before it will be done. By that time the Texans will have been largely reinforced, or driven out. The most effective way, it seems to me, to aid New Mexico, is to raise all the two months volunteers possible in Colorado, send out directly what arms and ammunition can be spared here, but at any rate, leave as many to Col. Canby's assistance as quick as the telegraph will convey orders, arming these mountaineers and miners with the guns of the Mexican volunteers, and such private arms as can be obtained. It is certain that from one to two thousand men could thus be obtained within a few days, and Colorado troops are to the use of arms, they would be valuable auxiliaries. The regulars and the Colorado cavalry would be sufficient, from their drill and discipline, to give unity and direction to this force. There is probably provisions and munitions in our hands at Fort Craig and in Colorado, to sustain such a force from forty to sixty days, by which time other supplies would have arrived from Fort Leavenworth. By this means the Government would be served many millions, and I verily believe the Texans driven out long before the proposed expedition would be effective. The telegraph at Denver City, with a line of Express Riders to the United States Barracks at Washington within a very few days of the territory, and the movements of our forces there. Such a course as this would enable the President to employ the regiments here to greater advantage further South, save a large amount to our desolated territory, and thus satisfy all parties. At any rate, are but the above suggestions worth considering?

We had yesterday a splendid exhibition of the pluck and principles of Colonel Jennison. There are now in this town about two hundred colored persons. There has been treble that number, but the approach of Spring has caused the removal to the country, where the farmers are all glad to have them. Several weeks since the Kansas First was encamped here. It contained a most unenviable notoriety by reason, brutality towards this class. A great many members of this regiment are Irish, and most of it was democratic. When recruited, it gathered up the low and dregs, the floating population of the Kansas towns. Not but what there is in it a great many of the "Old Guard" of Kansas, or that many of its officers do not sympathize with free principles, but it has always lacked the homogeneity and oneness which a living, vitalizing idea in the heart of a leader or leaders give, to a body of men. When first encamped here, the regiment grew up about quarters, and with the usual base, mental obliquity of the western rabble, the slogan was raised, "Nigger" the sacred name for all those of dusky coloring. To revenge themselves for this the Kansas 1st went to work in treating the negroes. They were beaten in the streets, driven off the sidewalks, knocked down unceremoniously if any one of them was unfortunate enough to stand still a moment. In several cases they were wounded by the knives of the soldiery, and in every conceivable way abused and outraged. This was continued for several days, making a great excitement of the town. At least when it became evident that serious riots would probably occur between the citizens and the soldiers, the Provost Marshal took some steps to stop the game.

Hardly had this regiment entered the town yesterday when the same brutality made itself manifest. In a very short time consternation and dismay spread among the unfortunate darkys! It soon met a check, however. Major Abbey, of the 5th, met the attack with a soldier. He complained to Tom Barker, a soldier belonging to Col. Jennison's command, who caught the enraged fellow (a Kansas regular) as far back as Ball Run. Mr. Dana was for fighting all pistrooms and blockheads, high or low, but his captain got scared on so many occasions, and "reversed the hinges" on them, that a separation became necessary. Whether Mr. Dana retired voluntarily, or whether the stockholders deemed it essential to the well being of the paper, is not of much consequence to the public. Either of these reasons would have impelled the change ultimately if not now. The Pe-Ewers have been looking for a change since the 22d of July last, by its unhappy vacillation. Its influence here is not at all what it has been during previous seasons of Congress sessions, surely no spectator regrets it more than I do.

FROM PILOT KNOB.

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[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PILOT KNOB, MO., April 2nd.

Since your local correspondent moved southward, with the Army of Southwest Arkansas, I have not seen any items of news in your columns from this place. Believing, therefore, that an occasional report from this post would not be unacceptable to your numerous readers, many of whom have relations and friends in this division of the army, I have assumed the responsibility of letting down a few items.

Troops arrive and depart almost daily for Black River and Greenville, whither Gen. Steele has gone to assume command of as guilt tant and meritorious division of the army as ever shouldered a musket or swung a sabre, and where all are so deserving it seems almost invidious to single out any regiment, company or man by especial reference—but there is no gainsaying the fact that the 9th Ill. cavalry, (Col. Brackett's) are industriously at work in the field. Maj. Wallace of this regiment a few days since, went out to Current river with a detachment of men, bagged several prisoners, and took a lot of stores, horses, mules, &c. Speaking of the 9th, I am reminded of an incident that occurred at this post. While under the command of Col. Brackett, it had become a matter of some notoriety that the antecedents and conduct were not inquired into. So that a rebel was just about as likely to meet with favor under aggravating circumstances as an Union man. Under the Col.'s administration, one pleasant day a gallant-looking young man presented himself at headquarters with an order from the former Post Commandant, to subsist a number of stores, horses, mules, &c. belonging to which he alleged belonged to him, and was now detained among the Government horses. "Very well," said Col. B., "who are you?" "I was a Lieutenant in the rebel service; was taken prisoner—have been released, and want my horse." No sooner had this civil and modest request been stated, than Col. B. pointed towards the door and told him in very comprehensive terms to march and he got accordingly. Would that we might be blessed with a continuation of his sensible, manly policy. Capt. Wilson, of the gallant 9th Illinois Cavalry, succeeded Col. B. in command of the post—an excellent gentleman, who understands his duties. His regiment having moved South with the 9th Illinois Cavalry, no more exercises the functions of Post Commander.

W. L. Yancey at Chattanooga—Sharing Confederate Sunshine—Judge Catron—Making Union Men.

[From Nashville papers of the 31.]

Hon. W. L. Yancey made a speech some days ago, we are informed, at Chattanooga, whilst on his way to Richmond. It was chiefly a repetition of what he said at New Orleans. He referred to his reported capture, and remarked that the best proof of its unfounded character was his presence before his audience. Furthermore, he said, he had not only got in safe himself, but a considerable supply of arms had been received.

A gentleman who left this place a short time since for the South, for the purpose of exchanging Confederate notes for bank notes, was compelled to submit to a shave of fifteen to twenty-five per cent on them. It was not his fault; he would have exchanged even; but the matter having been talked about, he came very near being arrested on a charge of treason. His being from Nashville, made the thing worse for him. Shaving Confederate notes is regarded there as calculated to injure the credit of the government, and the people declare they won't stand it.

We learn that Judge Catron is expected here some time during the week. The regular term of the Supreme Court commences on Monday in this month. For the trial of criminal cases a special term can be held at any time. We take it for granted that all the persons recently arrested by the military authorities, charged with treason, will be turned over to the civil authorities.

The work of making good "Union men" out of the citizens of Nashville was begun last week, the first effort being the notification of the Mayor, Aldermen, Councilmen, &c., to "step up to the Captain's office" and take a vow to, and sign the oath of allegiance. The result of this invitation was given in the *Banner* of Friday. On Saturday last the Messrs. Brennan, proprietors of an extensive foundry in this city, and who had been engaged in the manufacture of cannon for the Confederate Government, were arrested in this city. We do not know the charge, but understand they were released on parole and were to have a hearing yesterday. On Sunday, R. B. Cheatham, Mayor of the city, was arrested, and released upon his parole to report at 12 o'clock on Monday, at which hour his parole was extended to 12 o'clock on Tuesday, and again extended to 12 o'clock on Thursday. On Monday, Messrs. Sharp and Hamilton, of the Nashville Plow Manufactory, were also arrested, and put under bonds for three thousand dollars for their appearance. At the present writing the charges preferred against these gentlemen are unknown, but it is supposed that the correspondent newspaper correspondents away from Fortress Monroe. Is there a man in the United States besides the Secretary, who supposes that this gossiping proceeding will directly or indirectly be productive of any good service to the country? We hope not. If it is dangerous to give the loyal people of the North who are making so many sacrifices to sustain the government information as to how the work of crushing the rebellion is going on, would it not be well to prevent the circulation at the Southern news in the North? The Norfolk *Day Book* stated a few days since that one hundred Federal transports were in the Potomac, having arrived there laden with troops! If we had published the same fact the same day we might have been court-martialed for it.

How did the rebels obtain their news? Simply by looking on from Sewall's Point, where they can count the ships at the Fortress as easily as we can count the steamers at our landing from Newport Barracks. Why should not the authorities attempt to put a stop to such a matter so plain? There is a flavor of humbuggery about this stock-gambling censorship. Several Eastern editors were threatened with death by shooting according to the 57th Article of War, a week or two since. Their crime, we believe, consisted in an intimation that Richmond might be attacked by way of the York peninsula. Similar intimations were about the same time made by the Richmond papers.

Why keep up a false pretense of censorship, which is doubly odious from its patent inefficiency? The people are feeling pretty deeply on this point, and have a right to demand explanations and reformation. When they know that information has been withheld from them—as in the case of the surrender of Mason and Slidell—with no conceivable wise purpose, and that stock speculations are indulged in, in which the familiars of Cabinet officers are concerned, they naturally feel that they are not being treated with the consideration due. It is time that the people and the press should make themselves heard in definite terms in this connection.

Gen. Mitchel and the Contrabands.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Gen. Mitchel's division, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., says:

Yesterday morning I was in the quarters of a Colonel of one of our Ohio regiments. A slaveholder, clad in the inevitable butternut-colored stuff, with a black cloth overcoat, entered the tent.

"What is your business, sir?" queried the Colonel.

"Why, I've lost a boy. I understand he is in your regiment, and I want to look for him."

"Have you a pass?" demanded the officer.

"No; I was told it wasn't necessary to have a pass."

"We want nothing more to do with you here," replied the Colonel. "Adjutant, conduct this man over the lines."

My lips remained closed, but my heart said, "God bless you, Colonel, for a soldier and a man." I have seen officers cringe in similar cases, as though they supposed that only the most disgusting servility would save *their* backs from the slaveholder's lash. But those officers did not belong to General Mitchel's division.

Miscellaneous.

FROM AUCTION.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

For Nett Cash Only.

100 Pieces Good all Wool De Laines

For Two Shillings a Yard.

50 Pieces Fine Silk and Wool Challies

FOR THREE SHILLINGS.

25 Pieces Extra Quality Lupins Bombazines

FOR SIX SHILLINGS.

50 PIECES WIDE, HIGH LUSTRED

Full Bolted BLACK SILKS,

FOR SIX SHILLINGS.

SPRING STYLES PLAID SILKS

FOR THREE SHILLINGS.

EXTRA HEAVY

Double Faced Black and Colored Figured Silks

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Real French Ginghams for 1 Shilling.

CHOICE NEW STYLES

Full Madder Calicoes for Ten Cents.

Black and White Checked Wool Valentias for One Shilling.

Fine Pure Linens for Two and Sixpence.

Pillow Case Linens for Three Shillings.

In fact our store is full of bargains in all kinds of Goods.

LARGE DAILY ARRIVALS OF GOODS

FROM AUCTION, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS DIRECT.

Our entire stock is bought for nett cash at a large discount from regular prices, making every piece of Goods in our stock a bargain.

NOW IN STORE—Some of the latest novelties in

SPRING CLOAKS, SAQUES AND MANTLES

Of Silk and all fashionable materials. Also,

PATTERN CARDS

Of High Novelties in Dress Goods,

On board steamer HANSA, which will be in store in a few days.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169 Lake Street.

mch20-2t&6-3m

WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION of City Dealers to the following well known brands of

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

White Winter Wheat Flour.

Which we have in store and offer to the trade in quantities to suit.

100 bbls Pearl Mills.
100 bbls Centralia Mills.
100 bbls Central City do.
200 bbls People's do (Bongola.)
300 bbls Monitor do.
50 bbls Ashby do.
50 bbls Cerro Gordo do.
100 bbls Marion County do (Salem.)
100 bbls Walnut Hill.

HOBBS, OLIPHANT & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

215 S. WATER ST.

ap4-p65 2t

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED.

KENTUCKY ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

RED TOP

Just received, and for sale in quantities to suit, by HOBBS, OLIPHANT & CO., Commission Merchants, 215 South Water street. ap4-p65 2t

2,000 lbs. PURE MAPLE SUGAR

Just received and for sale in quantities to suit by

HOBBS, OLIPHANT & CO.,

ap4-p65 2t 215 South Water street.

FLOWER POTS! FLOWER POTS!!—I would call the attention of Nurserymen, florists and dealers, to my stock and prices of the above.

No. 2 Board of Trade Building.

mch19-m20-2in WILLIAM H. RICH.

DRAIN TILE, FIRE BRICK, LOCOMOTIVE TILE,

For real burning Locomotives, on hand or made to order, of any desired pattern.

No. 2 Board of Trade Building.

mch20-m26-2in WILLIAM H. RICH

HONEY BEES FOR SALE.—

A few Hives of Bees for sale at the

SUMMIT FARM.

They will be delivered in good order for a distance of one hundred miles or less, on the Railroad Depots in the city of Chicago.

Address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Illinois. [ap4-p67 6t] O. L. KELLY.

News from Rebel Sources—Censorship of the Press.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, April 3.]

The loyal people receive the first definite information of the principal movements of the army of the Potomac, through the Northern and Richmond newspapers. It is perfectly evident that the rebels are fully informed of all our military operations, and that the censorship of the press, so strenuously urged, is an unmitigated nuisance. Northern newspapers have not mentioned the fact that a very large force has been dispatched from the vicinity of Washington to the vicinity of Fortress Monroe. This transfer took place some days ago. The rebels knew all about it all the time. They were not thus kept in the dark before their eyes, and they could watch with their glasses the disembarkation of our troops, and judge pretty accurately of their numbers. Yet, Northern journals must not speak of the movement, for fear of giving information to the enemy! How long is this abominable farce to be continued? Secretary Stanton will do well to protect the country by adding and abetting the enemy. As a large number of persons were engaged, in one capacity or another, in the manufacture of articles for the Confederate Government, these arrests have caused a deal of excitement. We presume, however, there is not much cause for alarm.

It was rumored yesterday that Mr. J. L. Meigs, Superintendent of the Public Schools, had been notified that he and all the teachers connected with the schools must take the oath of allegiance.

It was also rumored yesterday that an Alderman, a Councilman, and twelve policemen had absolutely refused to take the oath of allegiance, as required by Gov. Johnson, but we are unable to vouch for the truth of the report.

We presume all persons arrested will be held to bail to appear before the Federal Court, which, we are informed, will soon be organized, or held in this city.

The river is becoming very low, the current slow, and the water clear. But few boats were at the landing yesterday. The last May, heavily laden with Government stores, came up yesterday, having in tow a barge filled with hay.

FROM THE TENNESSEE.

A Battle Every Day Imminent.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

A gentleman who arrived at New Albany on Tuesday evening by the steamer John Raine, has furnished the *Ledger* an interesting statement in regard to the affairs up the Tennessee river. On Saturday evening last the steamer Gen. Buell's army arrived on the Tennessee, opposite Savannah, and commenced crossing the river on Sunday morning, thus forming a conjunction with Gen. Grant's army. On the early part of last week, sent a force to destroy the Memphis and Charleston railroad, which they accomplished, tearing up ten miles of the track, and thus breaking the connections between the rebel lines. But before Saturday morning the rebels had repaired the track and restored connection between their forces, and were constantly receiving reinforcements of men and munitions via this road at Corinth. The enemy are said by accounts to be strongly fortified at Corinth, and among the hills for sixteen or eighteen miles towards the Federal camps at Pittsburgh Landing. The available force is said to be 60,000 to 80,000 men. The united forces of Generals Buell and Grant are sufficient to meet and conquer this large army of the rebels, and the Federal supply of territory still to a young mulatto two feet in length; sometimes it is the toe pinion of a decrepit and toothless washer-woman, black as the ten-spot of spades. It makes no difference; they are all "contrabands." The boy may be a few exceptions, as there are a few white black-birds, but an old resident of Washington, who might be called on to name the allies of Jeff. Davis here, would begin by counting all the slaveowners. These people do not seem to be generally mollified by the proposed compensation of the Government. Slaveholding is a matter of principle as well as profit with them, and they say they will not sell "their principles."

Despite vigorous lobbying and no little newspaper clamor, the Stevens battery, a practically killed by its reference to the Secretary of the Navy. The only plausible argument in its favor was that the Army of the Potomac was costing the country the services of a million dollars daily, and why stick at three quarters of a million for Mr. Stevens's brother? This was actually advanced in the Senate by two or three advocates of the old Silurian contingence, which drags so much water that it can never be used to defend New York harbor, and is fitted with casemates to protect its guns, as Mr. Stevens's brother proposes, one tower out of *New York Harbor*.

A map has been prepared here showing the extensive slave districts of the South somewhat upon the plan of that prepared last fall, showing the percentage of slaves to whites in all the counties of rebeldom. The new map to which I refer, traces the belts of country within which there are 5,000 or more slaves to each county—preaching of course the choice of seats of treason at a glance. This heavy slave area embraces the whole of Eastern Virginia, eastern North Carolina, and South Carolina, except the north-west corner, a broad belt running east and west across the centre of Georgia, a small block of West Florida near Pensacola, a narrow belt running through Alabama, a north and south belt crossing the centre of Tennessee, including Nashville, and then a heavy one following the Mississippi river from a point near Memphis to its mouth, covering portions of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. There are a few spots in the States already named, which are discoloured from the general tide. The exception of the map to terms are the counties of Fulton and Peoria, more fertile regions of the South, as has been ascertained by different parties in the census office and the public library here, and the sections of Arkansas and Louisiana, which are comparatively sterile and valueless.

The political lessons shown by this map are most significant. Not only are the districts most hostile to the Government those of the loyalty of Eastern Kentucky, Eastern Tennessee and West Carolina, but the same principle is shown in the case of the valley of the Tennessee river from Paducah to Florence, Alabama. That portion of it which Gen. Sherman has just secured from the Confederates and Confederacy, is entirely slaveless, and the Democratic, or anti-slavery element meets with some response. In the county of Beaufort, South Carolina, Gen. Sherman has not yet found one white man who wanted to be conciliated, and he never will. In Tennessee our gunboats met frequent expressions of loyalty from Fort Henry up to Florence, but when they started up the Cumberland and struck the slave belt which locks Nashville in gloom, our soldiers found only the gall and bitterness of secession.

The retirement of Mr. Charles A. Dana from the *New York Tribune*, was the result of an irrepressible conflict between the proprietor and the editor, as far back as Bull Run. Mr. Dana was for fighting all pistrooms and blockheads, high or low, but his captain got scared on so many occasions, and "reversed the hinges" on them, that a separation became necessary. Whether Mr. Dana retired voluntarily, or whether the stockholders deemed it essential to the well being of the paper, is not of much consequence to the public. Either of these reasons would have impelled the change ultimately if not now. The Pe-Ewers have been looking for a change since the 22d of July last, by its unhappy vacillation. Its influence here is not at all what it has been during previous sessions of Congress, and surely no spectator regrets it more than I do.

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Wholesale Manufacturers.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

Straw Goods, Parasols,

Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,

55 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Have now in store a large and desirable stock for SPRING TRADE which will be offered at

Eastern Prices

For CASH or approved short credit. mh14-6m

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

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63 • LAKE STREET • 63

We refer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

1,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
1,000 bdls. SHEET IRON,
200 " • RUSSIA IRON,
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BLISS " • ANNEALED and ANNEALED WIRE,
50 coils SHEET IRON,
10 tons TIN TIN,
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10 cases TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 coils BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,000 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons NAIL RODS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

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VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

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HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, &c.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,

176 Lake street, Chicago.

The particular attention of dealers is invited to our Spring Stock, consisting in part of

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPERS, ZINC, BLACK TIN, TRIPLE WIRE, JAPANNED TIN WARE.
PRESSED TIN WARE, TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, HEAVY HARDWARE, NAILS, &c., &c.

Prices in all cases guaranteed

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET.

Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application.

WILLIAM BLAIR. C. K. NELSON. G. W. BELDEN.
[mh28-1y]

GROCERIES.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18 State Street, Chicago.

We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Sugars, Teas,
Molasses, Coffees,
Spices, Tobacco,
Syrups, Rice,
Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden
Ware, Etc.

WHICH WE OFFER AT THE

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,

And to which the attention of all

CLOSE CASH BUYERS

IS INVITED

G. C. COOK & CO.

G. C. COOK. E. W. COOK.
F. FINCHER. [mh16-6m-3m] L. SWORMSTEDT, JR.

1862.—Spring Trade.—1862

CLOTHING.

Martin & Brothers,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE

MARBLE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 44 LAKE STREET,

Where they are Receiving and Opening a

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

Spring and Summer

CLOTHING.

TRADERS

Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory to all.

Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N. Y.

MARTIN & BROTHERS,

No. 44 Lake Street.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

No. 238 Randolph Street,

Manufacturers and Importers of

CARRIAGE, SADDLE

AND

Harness Materials,

And Dealers in

CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES,

Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather,

HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c., &c.

Also—Now on hand the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to the North West.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. [mh14-6m-3m]

SEASONABLE GOODS.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 & 76 Lake Street,

Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of

Fall, Winter and Holiday

GOODS,

Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of

Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,

Together with a very full stock of

FANCY NOTIONS,

All sent on inspection prices in consideration of the fall terms in the East. LIBERAL CASH OR SHORT CREDITS.

Special Notices.

Notice to Druggists.—Beware of "Dr. Whiting Liniment."

Notice is hereby given that the Trade Mark Registered by me in the United States Patent Office on the 14th day of January, 1862, and numbered 30,000, and entitled "Dr. B. Bailey, Jr.'s Liniment," has been infringed by one John D. Park, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has put up and sold a spurious article, in imitation of my said Trade Mark, and in violation of my rights. All persons are hereby cautioned against dealing in or selling said spurious article, and I shall prosecute all persons so dealing to the full extent of the law.

DR. B. BAILEY, JR.

Boston, March 1, 1862. mh15-6m-3m

Go to Douglas's for the Best and Cheapest Hair Dye, Restorative, &c., &c.

Go to Douglas's for Bowers's Celebrated Whitening Liniment.

Go to Douglas's for Bowers's Celebrated Hair Tonic.

Go to Douglas's for Bowers's Celebrated Pain Killing Liniment.

Go to Douglas's for Bowers's Celebrated Cough Balsam.

Go to Douglas's for Bowers's Celebrated Pain Killing Liniment.

Sold by one John D. Park, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has put up and sold a spurious article, in imitation of my said Trade Mark, and in violation of my rights. All persons are hereby cautioned against dealing in or selling said spurious article, and I shall prosecute all persons so dealing to the full extent of the law.

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The Tribune.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ The complimentary benefit announced for Friday evening, is to be given to G. Miranda, was postponed on account of the bad weather. It will take place on Tuesday evening, April 8th.

☞ If James Rice, formerly in the employ of the Chicago & Chattanooga Air Line Road, will call at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway passenger depot, he will find his wife and children.

☞ Dr. Charles Jewett will lecture on Temperance at the North Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana and Cass streets, on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. This will be a highly instructive and entertaining lecture.

Gardener's Society.—There will be a regular meeting of the Gardener's Society on Monday evening, at their rooms, No. 119 Dearborn street. A quantity of seeds, sent here by Hon. I. N. Arnold, will be distributed.

☞ Five columns of new advertisements—besides auction sales and amusements—appearing in this issue of the Tribune, a fact which way the wind blows as regards the benefits conferred by printing ink upon different kinds of business.

Neafie.—Mr. Neafie, the tragedian, will be the star at McVicker's this week, opening on Monday night in "Much Ado About Nothing." A new burlesque on the opera of "Norma" will form the afterpiece, with Chaplin in one of his best female characters.

☞ Messrs. Stryker & Co., at 141 Lake street, are in receipt of their spring stock of dry goods, and are prepared to open the "spring campaign" in full force. We would call attention to their advertisement in another column. Our lady friends will please make a note of it.

Whose Watch is it?—A person has lately been arrested in this city having upon his person a valuable watch, supposed to have been stolen. It is a gold cased railway piece, No. 26,981, and bears the trade-mark "John Beesley, maker, Liverpool." The owner may find it convenient to call at the Central Police Station soon.

Axle Boxes.—Messrs. Parker, Brewster & Baldwin, of New York, the well-known carriage makers, are the inventors of the Corrugated Case-hardened Axle-box, which they claim never heats, reduces the friction one-half, and retains the oil much longer than any other. They can be seen at Boyington's or Wright & Currier's stables.

Ladies' Seminary.—It will be observed that the Summer term of the newly organized Chicago Seminary for Young Ladies, will open to-day. For the present, the pupils will be received in the commodious establishment of Mons. Bertaux, 108 Cass street. The institution commences its labors under flattering auspices.

Card Photographs.—J. R. Walsh, on Madison street, has now an immense collection of card photographs, including statesmen, generals, artists, authors, poets, actors, actresses, and musicians of both continents; also copies of celebrated paintings and statuary, among which will be found a complete set of photographs from the celebrated "Palmer Marbles."

New Books.—The Coming Crisis of the World; or the Great Battle and the Golden Age, by Hollis Read, author of God in History, &c. Fresh supplies of "Tracts for the Priests and People," "Mistakes of Great Men," "The Sutherlands," &c., &c., also, the new Panoramic Map of the Mississippi River from Alton to the Gulf of Mexico, have been received by McNally & Co., No. 81 Dearborn street.

New York Life Insurance Co.—We call the attention of our readers to the merits of the New York Life Insurance Company, as shown on the first page of this paper. The Ten Year Plan, original with this Company, is especially noticeable. After ten payments the policy is entirely paid up, and the assured draws an income from it as long as he lives. The formidable list of Chicago policy-holders, and the immense sum of nearly one million of dollars covering their lives, show [its high appreciation by our citizens.

Recruits for the Nineteenth Illinois.—A squad of able bodied recruits left on Friday evening for the 19th regiment. We stated in our last issue that all recruiting for volunteer regiments was discontinued. Our telegraphic report informed us that such an order had been issued at Washington, but it will not be officially served here for some time. We advise all desirous of enlisting to look at the card of this regiment in another column, and walk up to the Captain's office, Custom House Place, and join the ranks of Col. Turchin's command.

Personal.—General Julius White, formerly better known as commander of the Fremont Rifle Regiment, mostly raised in this vicinity, and which covered itself all over with glory in the hard battles in Kansas, arrived in this city by the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad, on Saturday morning. It is not generally known that General White was wounded by a bullet in the leg, at the battle of Pea Ridge, he having purposely concealed it from the regiment until recently, but such is the fact, and from this, or from the fatigues of the severe campaign he has passed through, General White looks considerably worn and haggard. He did not stop long in the city, but left almost immediately for his home in Evanston.

Hermann's New Programme.—On Monday evening Hermann will present to the public his new comic programme, containing twelve new and startling tricks never before performed here. Hermann's success has been most complete, and as this is most probably his last week, there is no doubt his house will be crowded to excess. Madame Hermann and Signor Dubrevil and the other theatrical artists will also appear in a grand operatic concert. During this week the management intend giving the entire opera of Les Noces de Jeannette. This charming work produced the greatest sensation in New York at the Academy this season. It will be given here with the same costumes, scenery and effects.

Biddle House.—It is pleasant for us to call attention to the advertisement of the Biddle House, at Detroit, which will be found in our columns. The proprietors of this house, are J. & A. B. Taber, for many years well and most favorably known as the hosts of the Richmond House in this city. To those who were in the habit of tarrying for a day or a year at the Richmond, while under the administration of these gentlemen, in connection with our good friend Hawk of the Sherman, need no second urging to locate themselves within the broad and hospitable portals of the Biddle, whenever duty, inclination or pleasure may attract them to the "City of the Straits." If any man in the West can keep a hotel, that man is Job Taber, especially when backed by his son "Gus."

Young Men's Association.—The Young Men's Association have succeeded in engaging Wendell Phillips for one more lecture on "The War," which will be delivered at Metropolitan Hall on Monday evening the 7th inst. To accommodate all, tickets have been reduced to Twenty-five cents. They can be purchased at the hotels and bookstores. The new officers and Board of Managers are energetically engaged in directing the affairs of the Association, and in organizing a system of management based upon economy and order, by which they promise that the attractions of the Library and reading rooms shall be greatly increased, the funds replenished, and a new era of prosperity inaugurated. A generally increased interest in the Association is being felt, and many new members are being received. Let all who can, become members, and let all aid the present officers in giving the Association a still higher position among [illegible]

The Sidewalk Accident.—The name of the young Hollander, as account of whose death from an accident, was published in these columns on Saturday, was Franz Roodhuisen. He did not go through the sidewalk, but the circular iron covering of the sewer turned up edgewise, one leg went into the opening, he fell heavily upon the sharp rim of the cover, and received the wounds from which he died. No blame can be attached to Messrs. Thompson & Tompleton, in front of whose place the accident occurred. On the contrary, they are to be commended for their kindly assistance to the friends of the deceased, as soon as they found out where he was and as to the extent of his injuries, as well as for furnishing hearse, carriages and coffin for the proper burial of the deceased.

A lesson of great importance to pedestrians and the occupants of premises where similar openings are made in the stone pavements, may be adduced from the fatality attending the present case. It is, to see that the iron plates or covers are sound, light-fitting, and well secured, at all times.

Musical Matters.

The Philharmonic Society announce a complimentary concert for the benefit of their musical Director, Mr. Hans Balatka, for Monday evening, April 28th, with a programme carefully selected from those works with which during the past two seasons have been received at their concerts with the most unqualified approbation. Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, ever fresh and beautiful, the harbinger of summer, is the representative of the strictly classical, and in this instance, singularly enough, at the same time the eminently popular. This is probably owing to the fact that outward nature as we all know it, is more closely neglected in this than in any of the other symphonies. The overture by Litolff to "Robespierre" is of the modern sensational school, while Berlioz's arrangement of Weber's invitation to the Waltz, is the very apotheosis of the dance. Mendelssohn's Minor Piano Concerto, without orchestra, will be played by Mr. Becker, while the vocal parts will be sustained by the best talent in the city. Mr. Balatka's friends will see that he receives that substantial benefit he so richly deserves. On this occasion the members of the Society have no exclusive privileges, the sale of tickets being open to the public.

The Oratorio of Elijah.—The rehearsals of the chorus are now quite fully attended, and give indications that this great sacred work will be brought out with a strong and effective chorus. Mr. Balatka's popularity as a conductor of vocal music is having itself not in weakly augmenting the number of singers, who are only too glad to sing under so intelligent a leader. It is very fortunate that the management and leadership of this undertaking have been placed in his hands.

Mendelssohn Society.—This society, which has so long abstained from any Public performance, but whose regular rehearsals have never flagged, propose to give a *soiree musicale* to their friends during the coming week. The "First Walpurgis Night" of Mendelssohn, quite a novelty to us, will be given, together with numerous four-part songs for both male and mixed voices. They will have the assistance of Messrs. Balatka, Becker and Bichel, in Beethoven's trio in G. Op. 1, No. 2. Mr. Bichel also plays a solo by De Beriot. The programme is unusually good, and fortunate will be those who are favored with an invitation to hear it. This Society is under the very efficient leadership of Mr. A. W. Dohn, and numbers among its members some of our best singers.

Eastern Music.—The choir of the Church of the Holy Name, under the charge of Professor Girac, have in rehearsal a Grand Mass of Neidermeyer, which they intend to give with a much enlarged choir and a full orchestra at Easter.

Thus much for home talent. This week, in addition to Prestidigitation, Hermann is to give, with the assistance of his wife, operatic entertainments, and next week we are to hear Gottschalk with Carlotti Patti, and others.

A Chicago Prima Donna.—It is probably known to many of our readers that Chicago has abroad a most promising Soprano, who has during the past two years been diligently cultivating her voice under the best European masters. She is now in Italy, and we learn is preparing herself to appear in opera at no very distant day.

Religious Intelligence.

The Second Dutch Reformed Church of this city, we regret to learn, is about to lose its faithful and devoted pastor, the Rev. John M. Ferris, who is called to Grand Rapids, Mich., by the Dutch Reformed Church of that city. Through a series of years he has persevered and overcome obstacles which would have seemed impossible to men of the common standards of faith and practice. He has stood steady in his appointed post, while a large number of others in the ministry have come and gone, and amidst all the ravages of death and the exciting changes of this city of fast movements, he has held on his way until the impending difficulties which seemed ready to grind to pieces the enterprise have been removed up, and the way opened for a successor who can devote his whole energies to the spiritual good of the people.

With the characteristic element of perseverence, needful in a city like ours, the Dutch Reformed Church will still hold on, and look for the blessing of God to crown their efforts to be continued under the ministrations of a successor to the retiring pastor.

The Colby Investigation.

The Common Council met again last night, for another sitting on the Rumsey-Colby entanglement. Present—Aldermen Colby, Botsford, Hoyt, Joy, Holden, Cobb, Hubbard, Prindiville, White, McDonald and Comisky.

Elliott Anthony, Esq., was sworn, and during his examination several collateral and irrelevant issues were raised and discussed by both attorneys and councilmen, with a good deal of spirit. The examination elicited from Mr. Anthony had no important bearing on the matter in issue, but was simply explanatory of a question of veracity that had been raised between Mr. Elias Shipman and the prosecuting attorney, Mr. Ayer. Carlos Haven, Esq., was also sworn and examined in relation to the alleged fictitious pay rolls, adduced nothing essentially different from what has formerly been developed in this connection.

Sixth Ward Meeting.

A meeting of residents of the Sixth Ward, composed of persons holding shades of political opinions, was held at the corner of Desplaines and Carroll streets, on Wednesday evening. The object of the meeting was to consult upon the selection of proper candidates for ward officers, without regard to party, to be voted for at the coming municipal election. Mr. Brown was duly appointed chairman. After considerable discussion, it was thought best to postpone definite action for a short time, and an adjournment was accordingly taken to Saturday evening.—*Times of Friday.*

Pursuant to adjournment, the meeting reassembled at the Cambridge House, as above, on Saturday evening. B. H. Bruno was called to the chair, Wm. Zschocke acting as Secretary. It was unanimously voted to endorse the action of the Republican Committee for a convention to nominate candidates for city officers. The Sixth Ward is sound to the core, and has no sympathy with the Egyptian breed of politics.

L. D. Olmsted & Co.

The well known house of L. D. Olmsted & Co., whose card we give in another column, continues in the same line of business as heretofore. Mrs. Olmsted, is a partner since the decease of her lamented husband. The reputation of the firm, and the extensive business transacted by them, will suffer no diminution, and remains essentially the same.

Colors for Company A, Chicago Light Artillery.—Messrs. Edwards and ex-Alderman James Long have had manufactured, at the establishment of Joseph T. Chambers, a magnificent stand of colors to be presented early in the week to Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, now in Tennessee. The regimental flag is of dark blue silk, six feet six inches by six foot square, and bears in golden letters the following inscription: "Company A, Chicago Light Artillery; Fort Donelson; from their friends at home." In the centre of the flag is a representation of two cannon, crossed. The other is a beautiful silk, American flag of about the same dimensions, inscribed with the letter of the company and the name and number of the regiment, and is also finely mounted. The two flags cost $170. They will prove a most acceptable gift from the numerous admirers of the gallant boys connected with the battery, in the city. The present will be sent off on Tuesday.

Held.—James Brown, the man arrested some three weeks since for the attack upon his wife and cutting off one of her ears, while both were in a state of intoxication, was brought before Justice Haln on Saturday afternoon, and after a hearing of the testimony the bail in $300 bail for appearance for trial on the charge. Mrs. Brown has been confined to the house constantly since the deed was committed, and was brought to the Armory in a wagon, and carried up stairs by two men, on Saturday. She presented a horrifying appearance, and was again under the influence of liquor. She would not, or could not, swear to the facts in the affair, and desired to take the whole blame upon himself. She may do better when sober. Brown was committed.

Camp Douglas Matters.—Sixty more prisoners have been brought into the camp, since those last reported. They were discharged from the St. Louis hospitals.

The following are the deaths among prisoners, occurring on Friday:

April 4th—
J. Pritchard, Co. D 3d Kentucky.
A. Fort, Coates' Cavalry.
W. Strong, Co. 1, 7th Texas.

Previously reported.....
Reported to-day.....

Total to-date.....

A Mistake.—The appeal of a woman, consisting of almost an entire outfit, was found on Saturday secreted in an outhouse near North's old Amphitheater building. It was at first supposed some person had been foully dealt with and the body hidden in the place, but nothing has been discovered to lead us to suppose that that this is really the case.

☞ At a meeting of the Chicago Typographical Union, on Saturday evening, P. J. O'Connor and Geo. W. Morris were elected delegates to attend the session of the National Union, to be held in New York on the first Monday in May.

Offerings at the Board of Trade.

On Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock the members of the Board of Trade met for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various offices to be filled at the regular annual election on Monday, the 7th inst. The following is the ticket nominated:

President—Charles H. Walker.
1st Vice President—Asa Dow.
2d Vice President—Rufus Hatch.

DIRECTORS.

Hugh McLaren, S. P. Hitchcock, E. K. Whitney, Joseph McDonald, C. H. Reeves.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION.

D. C. Scranton, S. B. Cartel, A. Moore, S. H. Johnson, W. F. Donovan, H. G. Ramey, E. Mitward, W. M. Egan, N. E. Fairbanks, F. Medbery.

COMMITTEE OF APPEALS.

George Armour, H. McLaren, S. Hoyt, C. B. Y. Wentworth, C. Beggs, W. D. Houghteling, C. J. Sagitt, B. Adams, H. H. Hoit.

On Saturday evening another Caucus was held and the following ticket prepared:

BOARD OF TRADE UNION TICKET.

President—C. T. Wheeler.
1st Vice President—Asa Dow.
2d Vice President—John L. Hancock.
Secretary—L. D. Norton, B. F. Hutchinson.
Treasurer—Hugh McLaren, E. W. Densmore, Julius Magill.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION.

D. C. Scranton, A. Moore, S. H. Johnson, H. G. Ramey, Henry Milward, Wm. M. Egan, N. K. Fairbank, B. Thompson, Thos. Parker, George C. Walker.

COMMITTEE OF APPEALS.

Clinton Briggs, W. D. Houghteling, B. Adams, S. T. Atwater, Wm. H. Low, C. A. Turpin, C. Y. Hitchcock, C. H. Mixer, R. Zeckendorf.

The ticket nominated on Friday, is as follows:

President—Calvin T. Wheeler, of Chapin, Wheeler & Co.
1st Vice President—Asa Dow, of Dow, Quirk & Co., Commission Merchants.
2d Vice President—Jno. H. Hancock, of Gregin & Co., Packers.
Secretary—B. F. Hutchinson, J. C. Norton, at Kent E. Neely, U. H. Crosby, A. T. Wright.

Chicago Sabbath School Union.—There will be a special meeting of the Union on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, to take into consideration the necessary preparations for the State S. S. Convention, to be held in our city the first Tuesday in June next. All friends of the cause are invited to attend.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No 625—Chancery; Daniel D. Pratt et al vs G. McGraine et al; demur. No. —— vs. A. Kobbe vs City of Peru; additional authorities, having been introduced by the counsel and the Court having fully considered, and being fully advised upon the motion of defendant heretofore filed, order to quash the execution issued herein, and now in the hands of the marshal, be and the same is hereby overruled. No 621—Chancery—James Myers et al vs. William Penn et al; on motion of complainant's solicitor filed, the bill is dismissed as to defendants, S. Thompson et al, and now comes on to be heard the motion of defendants Beardsley filed for a rehearing of this cause, and to set aside the decree of the 17th of March last, and after hearing is postponed, under a stipulation this day filed. No. 607—Rogers et al vs. Henry Boyd, Executor, &c.; on motion of complainant's solicitors for leave to file a new bill bond and order therefor made, the bill is filed this instant.

County Court of Cook County, *Before Judge Manierre*—No. 548—chancery—Nathan Gray vs. Isaac D. Harmon et al; motion by defendant for an assessment of damages for wrongfully serving out injunction; submitted to the Court, and the damages assessed on testimony taken in open Court; bill dismissed on motion at complainant's costs. No. 549—Chancery—Philip Lee vs. Greenleaf W. Woods; complainant ruled to bring into court amount of principal and interest money now due on mortgage described in bill of complaint, in said cause, and also to pay taxes now due on said mortgaged premises, by the coming in of the court on Thursday next, or in default thereof, bill dismissed. No. 550—Chancery, Lucius Newberry vs. Isaac H. Bennett et al; demurrer to bill overruled, and plea, whereupon complainant dismisses his bill at his own costs without prejudice. No. 594—John M. Campbell vs. Thomas Dickey et al; Decree Nov 7, Cook county, Ill. Submitted to court for trial.

People, in relation to James Flannery vs Geo. W. Pettibone, keeper of the Reform School; Mo. Petition for *habeas corpus*. On reading and filing petition, answers on hearing, F. Adams of counsel for petitioner, and Mark and Isham of counsel for respondent, ordered that the writ issue returnable this Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Superior Court will commence operations on Monday.

Coruna, Bronchitis.—The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients and opiates, renders "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and the unused them to be held in the highest esteem by Clergymen, Singers, and Public Speakers, generally. " apr7-tf&w

Bloomington Nursery, McLean Co., Illinois.

The proprietor of this largest Western nursery, containing 140 acres, offers of the best quality at lowest figures

5,000 Early Apple trees, 5 to 12½c, 100, $3 to $10.
5,000 Early Apple, 20 to 30c, $2 to $3 ₩ doz.
20,000 Pear, Dwarf and Standard, 1 to 6 years, 15c to $1 each.
5,000 Cherry, largely of Early Richmond, 20 to 25c.
20,000 Currant, 8c to $1.50 per doz.
50,000 Gooseberry, fine 3 year bearing, 50c per doz, 100 $3.
20,000 Black and Raspberries, mostly 60c doz.
100,000 Wilson's and other Strawberries, mostly 50c per 100.
20,000 Grapes, of 30 sorts. Delaware, 50c to $1.50; Catawba, Clinton, Isabella, $1 to $4 per 100.
10,000 Rhubarb, best sorts, 5 to 15c.
400,000 Apple Root Grafts, $5 per 1,000.
500,000 Osage Orange, $2.50, or $20 per 10,000.
Privet, 60c per 100. Cuttings, Quince, Poplars, Osiers, Willows, including White or Purple Willow, 50c per 100.
150,000 Evergreens, 6 inches to 15 feet, perfectly acclimated.
100,000 Shade and Timber trees. Silver Maple, 1 year, $1 per 100. Box Elder, or Ash Leaved Maple, 1 yr, $4 ₩ 100; also, larger sizes. Birches, and Catalpa. White; also, Black and Yellow with Chestnuts, Catalpas, Magnolias, Elms, Mountain Ash, Tulip Trees, Willows, Poplars, &c., &c.
Weeping Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Creepers.
300 sorts of Roses, Peonies, Phlexes, Chrys. anthemums. Gladiolus, over 50 sorts. Dahlias, over 100 sorts, from our 15 acres last fall; the very best display we ever saw.
Verbenas, over 100 sorts. Lillies, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, Madeira Vines, Greenhouse, Bedding and Garden Plants, Sweet Potatoes, &c., &c., all at lowest rates

Send for Catalogues by mail. Or send three cent stamp for catalogues by mail. ☞ Preserve this for reference!

F. K. Phoenix.
Bloomington, Illinois. ap5 2t&w

☞ For Paper Hangings go to the old stand of E. G. L. Fazon, 70 Lake street. He has the best workmen in the city. ap1 3m

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 29-3m

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

☞ For cleaning and dying gentlemen's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 96 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. eb21-ly

☞ The Social of Martine's Chicago Dancing Academy (corner of Clark and Monroe streets, are held every Tuesday and Saturday evenings. ap4-2t

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-220t-ly

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

Rev. Mr. Shipherd, of Oberlin, will preach in Plymouth Church, corner Third avenue and Van Buren street, this morning and evening.

—A discourse will be given at the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Sangamon and Washington streets, this (Sunday) evening, in which the creed of the church will be read, and a statement made of the doctrines generally accepted by the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Free Church.—The Episcopal Church, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, is open for divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Strangers invited. Sunday school at 9½ A. M.

E. B. Tuttle, Rector.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the 15th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Sub. Dep't with 5,000 pounds of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof.

The Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, and each animal to average 1,3 0 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the government may require.

Cattle will be subject to inspection under the contract soon after the contract is closed. Heifers and bulls not wanted.

A bond, with good and satisfactory security, will be required.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes.

No bid will be entertained, or be put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bidder is not present to receive the award, and all bids to be accompanied by responsible guarantee.

Copies of forms should be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm.

Bids to be addressed to Col. M. C. MEIGS, C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Form of Guarantee:

We, ——, of the county of —— and State of ——, and ——, of the county of —— and State of ——, hereby guarantee that if the bid of ——, for a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, dated the —— day of ——, 1862, be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and that the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities. This guarantee dated the —— day of ——, 1862. ap5-2t&w-td

Removals.

REMOVAL.—L. Dutton has removed his Livery Stable from Couch Place to the rear of the Tribune Building, on the alley between Randolph and Lake streets. The old stable is being removed from the alley to make room for a new one to be erected in its place. ap5-2t&w-1m

REMOVAL.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER

Have removed from 81 Lake Street to their New Rooms,

58 Lake Street,

Where they will continue to receive all kinds of merchandise for sale at Auction. ap1-w&s-w

For the Army.

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, (Col. John B. Turchin's)—99 recruits wanted at once, to fill this regiment to the maximum. The regiments are equal in every particular (the only drawback being the name) to the 19th Illinois. They are now encamped at Camp Douglas, Garfield Mission Mill Road. Apply in Chicago to Capt. L. Bridges, Custom House, and Col. Turchin, at Camp Douglas.

Lieut. J. B. Watson.

ap5-2t&w

18TH REGULARS—Rifle Regiment.—A chance for a few good, sound men will be given for a few days only, to join this splendid regiment, already nearly at its maximum number (1,046 men.)

THE LARGEST IN THE FIELD.

Best arms, equipments, and

Complete Dress and Fatigue Uniforms

Furnished by the Government.

Call quickly at the Recruiting Station, No. 61 South Clark Street, Chicago, under the Tremont House.

JOHN A. KENNICOTT,
Capt. 18th U. S. Infantry, Recruiting Officer.

ap5-2t&w

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, April 5.

The slight improvement in the monetary affairs for the past two days has still more decidedly manifest to-day, and our bankers begin to wear more cheerful faces. They are prepared for all that come—even if they be legion. Brokerage rates have undergone no change. The buying is par@¼; selling ¼, with an additional ¼ when it can be had. Gold is a little stiffer, but there is no change in quotations—buying 1¼@1¾; selling 1¾@2. The demand is light. Demand Treas. ury notes are quoted at ¾ premium to buyers. The banks take them at par. Treasury certificates, payable in due year or sooner, at the option of the Government and bearing 6 per cent. interest, were quite plenty on the street this morning, but we heard of no sales; the last quotation from New York was 98½—buyers here offer 98.

N. Y. Central Railroad.—The Niagara Herald is informed by C. H. Seaver, Esq., Comptroller of the Central Road, that there is no cessation in the amount of freight passing eastward. The companys are now shipping about 180 cars per day, and will sometimes continue to do so until 300 cars together are loaded. The rate of exchange is the occasion of the road's scarcity, now two-thirds of the amount of freight shipped eastward that is now passing Buffalo. This statement refers only to freight coming by Suspension Bridge.

Cincinnati, April 5.—We have no change to notice in money matters. There is an ample supply of capital, and good paper, which is by no means plenty, is taken freely at 6@8 cent. There was a fair demand for gold for the purpose of exchange to-day, and we now quote par a the prevailing rates. In some cases 1-16@1-32 per cent. is asked for, but these are exceptions to the rule. This was brought about by the announcement this morning that one house would draw to-day or to-morrow for $1,000,000. The entire feeling in financial circles continued to draw at ¼—and to discount at ½—and the tone of bank correspondence. Gold is unchanged. There is not much doing. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	par@—	¼ prem.
Boston	1 prem.	1¼@1 prem.

Business Circular.—Messrs. Lermond & Kellogg.

Railway.—A very favorable report has just been issued by the Southern Michigan Railroad Company, showing its condition on the 1st inst. The most gratifying feature of the report is the reduction of floating debt from $1,210,851.43 in 1860 to $219,607 in 1862, and against this the Company has assets in the amount of $200,111.26. This reduction has been made with only $297,000 addition to the funded debt. The traffic of 1862-3 shows a favorable result.

The Earnings have been $2,260,517.21
Expenses 1,113,079.45

Net Earnings $1,137,547.80

The road has been in operation 350 miles, or 25 per cent. The earnings would have been much greater but for the want of storage facilities at Toledo, caused by the Lake Shore Company's refusal to remove freight as fast as received. Nearly all overdue coupons on the second mortgage bonds have been extended until the regular payment of interest commenced in November last. Of $21 bonds outstanding in September, 1858, all but 144 have been exchanged, and of the first mortgage bonds $276,000 have been converted into sinking fund bonds during the year. In regard to the overdue coupons, the report says:

"The holders of the Michigan Southern First and the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, to the amount of three millions of dollars, have agreed to convert them into the First Mortgage Sinking Fund bonds, to the extent of $960 000—all of this amount has been $30,000 already so converted during the year.

"Though the Company has been unable to pay these bonds at maturity, such of the holders as have not yet converted their bonds have, with entire unanimity, manifested their willingness to await the ability of the Company, and in no case has any disposition been apparent to annoy the Company by any unfriendly proceedings at law.

The contributions to the sinking fund now reach $372 000. In reviewing the present condition of the Company, it will be seen that of what it was two years since, we find the Company relieved from the burden of an embarrassing floating debt, and that the undisputed and substantial small amount has been effected without any material increase of the funded debt. The Company's gratifying progress making in the conversion of the first mortgage over-due bonds into the first mortgage sinking fund bonds is also evident. The Company has from many judgments and legal obligations been surrounding it; and, finally, we see an increased and more economical use of the property, and a continuation, which may be reasonably expected, of this healthful and the conversion of the overdue bonds completed, or nearly so, and the stockholders might see in the immediate future a prospect of dividends, the importance of which but few years since was generally regarded as utterly valueless."

Capital stock	$9,018,200.00
Funded debt of all classes	9,750,707.73
Floating debt	219 607.00
Coupons to be funded	43,517.00
Total	$19,034,119.73

The following bonds are on hand or pledged security for additions of the company:

Second mortgage bonds issued	$498,000
Detroit, Monroe, Toledo bonds on hand	316,000
Plain bonds	555,000
Total	$369,000

Leaving out the contribution to the sinking fund and the new construction ventures, the road earned in the last year, over all interest and expenses of operating $268,851.79, or over 5 per cent on the capital charged upon the road. The earnings are disposed of as follows;

Net earnings	$1,137,547.80
Add interest in floating coupons, &c.	115,000.24
Rec'd on account bills not accounted for	15,000.00
Rec'd on assets extinguished by agreement	17,999.49
Proceeds sales of bonds of other companies	1,333.33
Total to account for	$1,288,880.45
Disposed of as follows:	
Interest on funded debt	$730,161.93
Int. on floating debt, exchange and discount	44,852.39
Rent Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad	30,000.00
Contributions to sinking fund	86,637.81
Old claims and judgments	19,643.99
Loss by Ill. currency and other items	36,818.73
Paid floating debt	186,000.00
Construction	15,284.20
Equipment	64,707.01
D. J. Morgan & Tol. R. R. Three small land claim damages	130.00—1,338 343.77
Balance	$65,144.66

United States Treasury.—The cash balance in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer at this city at the close of business March 29, was:

Treasury Account	$1,427,163.19
Post Office account	20,000.11
Depositor's Account	411,508.84
Fishing Bounty	12,930.31
Total balance	$1,897,595.18
Shortage	$28,286.42

with the balance of the preceding report.

Exports from Boston.—The value of exports from Boston last week was $205,861.

—Border State Stocks in New York are growing weaker. The devastation which the war has brought upon these States, as revealed by the advance of the Union arms, is beginning to excite attention in them, and prices have a downward tendency.

—The U. S. Treasurer in New York up to the 24 inst. had disbursed $1,389,000 in gold to the holders of coupons of Illinois Central Railroad bonds.

—The sale made under decree of the United States Court of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, was confirmed yesterday on account of the assenting stock and bondholders. It has been confirmed by the court. A new company will be now formed, and coupons due and unpaid on the first mortgage bonds will be paid; and the balance of the overdue coupons on all the issues funded, and new securities issued in pursuance of the agreement of all parties in interest. This will give to the holders of bonds of the old line, and overdue interest; about $8,000 new second mortgage bonds, and $8,000 of the old issue of interest; about $1,400 preferred stock for $1,000 of the old third mortgage bonds, and 50 per cent of new stock for old stock. The new bonds are under the management of Mr. Griswold, agent for the receivers, is represented as having been purchased from them; and that sent from Spring Lake was mostly shipped by Pekin merchants.

A small lumber trade has been carried on during the past season by the river and canal. If the very high rates of freight had not operated to prevent purchase by our dealers. From a statement published by us a few weeks since, it appears that the amount of corn in store at this place is something over 400,000 bushels.

—The public should be careful in regard to receiving mutilated Treasury notes, as the Government refuses to receive them at the full amount of their face. Clover Seed was 25c lower, and sugar refiners quiet, with Muscovado at 6½@7c for the bulk of the transactions being at 6¾@6¾c. Highwines were inactive-buyers and sellers being about 1c apart—35c offered and 36c asked.

A Reduction in Canal Freights.

The New York Canal Board has resolved to reduce the toll on all westward bound freight, except sugars, molasses, railroad iron and railroad chairs, from two to one mill per mile for six thousand pounds.

Flouring Grain Drying and Elevator.—We learn that a patent has been granted to J. W. Sykes, Esq., of this city, for a "Flouring Grain Dryer and Elevator."

Mr. Sykes combines upon a cover, steamer, or other vessel, a dryer with elevators and the needed machinery for raising grain from a canal boat or vessel alongside, carrying it over a dryer and cooler, and throwing the grain into a vessel or warehouse along side of which the "Elevator and Dryer" may be moored.

The inventor claims that the whole apparatus is very simple, and combines many advantages, while it can be taken wherever it may be needed. It can be built and run cheaper than upon land. It can receive grain alike from either vessel or warehouse, and can deliver either to either. The power of the grain can be sure of getting all that belongs to him, as none can be left on board, and the best loads of damp corn and wheat which are now "rejected" can be dried at a cost but little exceeding the usual storage.

We understand that Mr. Sykes intends putting his invention in operation at once. The idea of putting a dryer afloat is certainly a good one, and we predict for him an abundant and profitable business.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Saturday Evening, April 5.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork—Dull and nominal at $10.50. Prime Mess Pork—$9 bris at $8.50.

Bulk Meats—Quiet and neglected. No sales.

Lard—Easier. Sales, 100 tres city kettle at 7c; 50 kegs do at 7¾c; 50 tres No. 1 Lard at 6c; 60 bbls and 50 tres Yellow Grease at 5c.

FLOUR—Received, 1,264 brls. Market more active and a shade lower. Sales, 100 brls "Rockford Extra" choice Spring at $4.40; 100 brls "Elgin City" do at $4.35; 61 brls "Tazewell" at $4.30; 250 brls good r h Spring Extra at $4.25; 200 brls "Janesville" Super at $3.90; 200 brls "Genesee" Super at $3.80; 100 brls "Peach" Super at $3.75; 100 brls "Ollette" Extra on p t.

WHEAT—Received, 6,000 bu. Market dull and neglected. Sales, 1,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 78½c—4c storage; 1,000 bu No 2 Spring at 71½c—4c storage; 7,500 bu do a 71½c—4c storage; 430 bu do at 72½c—3c storage.

CORN—Received, 84,381 bu. Market 1c lower. Sales, 56,000 bu Mixed in store at 32c—4c storage; 5,000 bu New Canal Mixed at 34c afloat; 700 bu new Yellow at 33c on track.

OATS—Received, 8,778 bu. Market steady. Sales, 3,000 bu No. 1 at 21c afloat; 366 bags do at 22½c do.

RYE—Received, 720 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 80 bags No 1 at 41c on track; 1,000 bu No 2 at 40c do—sold by sample.

BARLEY—Received, 3,403 bu. Market firm. Sales, 197 bags choice at 55c del; 400 bu good at 49c on track.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed—Was dull and 10@15c lower. Sales, 26 bags good at $1.50; 13 bags good at $1.40; 10 bags do at $1.37½; 15 bags fair at $1.35

Clover—Declined 10c and more active. Sales, 13 bags very choice at $4.20; 114 bags prime in lots at $4.00; 60 bags and 50 bu do at $3.90; 5 bags fair at $3.80. Millet—10 bags at 50c.

Highwines—Held at 19c—buyers offering 18c for sales.

Bran—Active. Sales, 500 bu prime Mixed at $1.25; 115 bu good new at $1.10; 15 bags medium at $1.00; 9 bris at 90c; 9 bris at 80c; 3 bris at 65c.

Dried Fruit—131 bags unpared Peaches at 7½c; 87 bags Michigan Apples at 7c; 10 bris choice Ohio Apples at 7½c.

Eggs—28 bris fresh at 8½c; 9 bris do at 8c—all buyer's count.

Butter—12 kegs good at 19½c.

Poultry—Live Chickens, $1.75@3 00 ₩ doz; Turkeys, 8c ₩ lb.

Potatoes—Very dull. Sales, 150 bags choice Merinocks at 40c del.

Tallow—In active demand at 7½c.

Hides—Steady. Dry Flint, 13½@14½c; Green Salted, 6@6½c; Green Country, 5¾@5½c.

Dressed Hogs—Dull. Sales, 6, at $3 25; 8, $3.00; 8, at $2.75, and 30—dividing on 200 lbs.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 5, 1862.

Saturday Evening, April 5, 1862.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs during the week ending April 5, compare as follows:

Week ending April 5	Beeves.	Hogs.
" " March 29	4,000	4,765
" " March 22	4,625	5,705
" " March 15	3,615	7,891